REGISTER No. 6—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,099.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy.............As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEE

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. "MADURA," 1945 Tons, 300 H. P. Commander H. B. Smith, on SATURDAY, the 13th April 1878, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Allepey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimilipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the PUNJAUB, 1080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander W. W. Allen, on THURSDAY, the 11th April 1878, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and an extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander F. G. Hay, on TUESDAY, the 9th April 1878, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. PUNJAUB, 1080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander W. W. Allen, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 11th April 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines)	3rd Class. (Without food.)
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ARABIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st May 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st June 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st July 1878.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st August 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Feb. 4, 1878.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL,
via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the HALL LINE will sail from Bombay as under.

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.
CHILDWADL HALL	2,100	300	May 15
BRANKSOME HALL	2,100	300	May 29
*RYDALL HALL	2,700	350	June 15
TRENTHAM HALL	2,100	300	June 29
CITY OF BALTIMORE	2,300	300	At fortnightly intervals.
*SPEKE HALL	2,700	350	
*WISTOW HALL	2,700	350	Building.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To LIVERPOOL..........Rs. 500

RATES FOR RETURN FARES.

For Three months £80, Home and back.
For Six months, 20 per cent on the Return Fare.
For Twelve months, 10 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Passages are also available by this Line to Naples or Genoa, via Suez and Alexandria, in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company from Alexandria.

Arrangements for Shipment of Baggage, Sovereigns, Circular Notes and Remittances will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

* These Steamers have just been added to the Line and have all the latest improvements. The accommodation is all on deck.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE. BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under:—

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.
INDIA	2,289	500	...April 17
MACEDONIA	2,272	486	...May 1
TRINACRIA	2,107	424	... „ 8
EUROPA	2,277	424	At fortnightly intervals.
ITALIA	2,245	424	
OLYMPIA	2,050	424	

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples	Rs. 400
To Liverpool	„ 500

RATE FOR RETURN FARES.

For Three months £80, Home and back.
For Six months, 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.
For Twelve months, 10 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, November 13, 1877.

TO LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

S. S. NELLIE MARTIN, 1,187 TONS.

TO SAIL ON OR ABOUT THE 12TH APRIL.

THE above Steamer has excellent accommodation for a dozen FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS.

Passage Money..........Rs. 500

For passage and shipping baggage apply to

WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1878.
—	SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	15th April
(s)	BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson	22nd do
—	BANGALORE	2063	500	E. G. Stead	29th do
(s)	HINDUSTAN	3143	600	W. W. Haselwood	6th May.
—	CHINA	2016	400	T. Alderton	13th do
(s)	KHEDIVE	3742	600	J. D. Steward	20th do
—	KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	27th do
(s)	VENETIA	2726	450	W. B. Andrews	31st do

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th April 1878.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. Orman	16th April.
THIBET	2593	400	J. H Torbock	29th „ Monday.
KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	13th May
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	27th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th April 1878.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3000	500	G. N. Hector	26th April.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart.	24th May.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th April 1878.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

SPECIAL THREE-MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

TO suit the convenience of Government Officials and others taking PRIVILEGE LEAVE, the Company has arranged to issue from this date RETURN TICKETS available for THREE MONTHS (counting from the date of sailing to the date of arrival) at the following REDUCED RATES:—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back (including transit through Egypt)	Rs. 950
Ditto with the option of travelling one way *viâ* Southampton	„ 1,000

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1877.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company will despatch the following First Class Passenger Steamers to Trieste, calling at Aden, Suez and Port Said, on the undermentioned dates:—

Vessels.	Capt.	Disp. Tons.	H.P.
S.S. POLLUCE	G. Ragusin	4211	250 on 15th Apr. 1878.
S.S. ACHILLE	F. Forti	3500	400 on 10th May. „
S.S. CASTORE	G. Marussig	3787	250 on 27th „ „

All Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 8
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON,

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne First Class, Cologne to London	£9-19	£9-14

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

28, Bombay Green, 18th March 1878.

FOR SALE,

THE British Composite Ship COUNTY OF BERWICK, Registered Tonnage 996. Built at Glasgow in October 1868 under special survey and classed A 1, 16 years at Lloyd's, and caulked and metalled before leaving Home in May 1877, with all her fittings as she now lies at the Salt Gollah Moorings in the River Hoogly.

This vessel was built regardless of expense of picked timber with metal fastenings throughout. She is exceptionally well found. Has two sets of sails, one nearly new, a complete spare set of patent blocks. All lower masts and heavy yards are of Iron.

This vessel was abandoned last September when ashore on Saugor Beach, and since her arrival in port has been placed in dock and examined by Surveyors, whose reports are open to inspection.

SEALED TENDERS for the PURCHASE of the vessel will be received up to noon of the 13th April by the undersigned, by whom all information will be given.

Intending purchasers are requested to inspect the vessel and to satisfy themselves on all points before tendering.

SIMPSON & Co.,
No. 6, Strand, Calcutta.

NOTICES.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS on, or being INDEBTED to, the ESTATE of the late SURGEON MAJOR CHARLES JOHNSON, Civil Surgeon, Ahmedabad, are requested to communicate with the undersigned within one month from this date.

J. H. DRUMMOND, Lieut. Colonel,
President, Committee of Adjustment.

Ahmedabad, 4th April 1878.

BOMBAY MEDICAL MISSION.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the SOCIETY will be held at Captain Oldham's house, Girgaum, on TUESDAY, 9th April, at 8-30 p.m. Captain Oldham, R. E., will preside.

The public are invited to attend.

G. MANSON,
Secretary.

Bombay, 3rd April 1878.

JUST RECEIVED, per S. S. WINTHORPE, a large consignment of SINGLE LEATHER MACHINE BELTING from 1 inch to 6 inches. Apply to Messrs. ROWLAND and Co., No 25, Meadow Street, Fort.

ROWLAND & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1878.

JOSEPH & Co.,

ITALIAN CONFECTIONERS,
NO. 9, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
Opposite the R. C. Chapel.

☞ ORDERS for WEDDING PARTIES, BALLS, SUPPERS, &c., personally attended to and carefully executed. Three days' previous notice, however, is necessary.

CREAM and WATER ICES always ready.

ICE PUDDINGS made to order.

Mr. P. A. LOPEZ,

PIANIST, SOLO VIOLINIST AND VIOLEN CELLIST,

BEGS to solicit the patronage of the Public, and especially his former Constituents, will undertake to Repair, Tune, and give Lessons on the Piano, Harmonium, Violin, &c. either at the pupils' houses or at his own place.

☞ THE TERRACE, opposite Bolton & Co., Byculla.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.

MOST COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and easy running Toongas from Poona to Mahableshwar can be had at Rs. 35 and Rs. 25 respectively, including all charges by applying to

PEROSHAW BURJORJEE,
PROPRIETOR OF STAGE CARRIAGES,
MAIN STREET, POONA.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received till Noon on the Fifteenth instant, for the execution by contract of ORDINARY and PETTY REPAIRS to BARRACKS and PUBLIC BUILDINGS at Colaba, Mazagon, Malabar Point, European General Hospital, Cross Island, Middle Ground, Oyster Rock, Butcher's Island, Elephanta, Pow Pir and Hog Island for the Season 1878-79.

The Survey Reports and Conditions and Forms of Contract can be seen, and copies of the Schedules of Rates on which the Tenders are to be based obtained, by personal application at the Defences Office, and payment by each applicant of Rupees 3.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. H. HAYDON, Capt. R.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

Bombay Defences Office, Mazagon, 6th April 1878.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

ITALIAN OPERA CONCERTS.

GREAT SUCCESS! GREAT SUCCESS!
MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA
Has pleasure in announcing a
SECOND GRAND CONCERT,
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10TH.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Il viaggiatore raccontò..........
Signor Marrucco.
Romanza........."Non torno".........Tito Mattei.
Signora Orlandi.
Romanza e Duetto........"La Favorita".........Donizetti.
Signor Colombana and Signor Della Torre.
Aria.........From "Faust" (Jewel Song).........Gounod.
Signora Trebbi.
Solo Pianoforte........."La Traviata".........Ascher.
Madame Carlotta Tasca.
Duetto.........From "Lucia di Lammermoor".Donizetti.
Signora Trebbi and Signor Colombana.

AN INTERVAL OF FIFTEEN MINUTES.

PART II.

Aria.........From "La Favorita".........Donizetti.
Signora Orlandi.
Cauzone Napolitana.........Mercadante.
Signor Della Torre.
Duetto.........From "Il barbiere di Siviglia"..Rossini.
Signora Trebbi and Signor Marrucco.
Cauzone.........From "Rigoletto".........Verdi.
Signor Colombana.
Duet for Pianoforte and Harmonium.."Faust"..A. Plumpton.
Madame Carlotta Tasca and Mr. Alfred Plumpton.
Quartetto.........From "Rigoletto".........Verdi.
(By desire.)
Signora Trebbi, Signora Orlandi, Signor Colombana and Signor Marrucco.

Conductor.—Mr. ALFRED PLUMPTON.
Business Manager.—Mr. JOHN MORRIS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats	3
Unreserved	2
Back Seats	1

Doors open at 8-30 to commence at 9 precisely. Tickets may be obtained and seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

WANTED, a PRACTICAL GARDENER for the Agri-Horticultural Society's Garden, Calcutta. Salary Rs. 200 per mensem and house. Applications, with Testimonials, to be sent to the Secretary as early as possible, stating when the applicant will be prepared to join.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. SICILY, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY, as already advertised, will be held here TO-DAY at 4-15 p.m.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 9th April 1878.

THE VICTORIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, on MONDAY next, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December 1877.
2. To pass the Audited Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts for the two half years ending respectively on the 30th June 1877 and 31st December 1877.
3. To appoint a Director in the place of the Director who is retiring but is eligible for re-election,
4. To declare a Dividend.
5. To appoint two Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration,

By order of the Board,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE, Agents.

Bombay, 8th April 1878.

DOUBLE WALL ICE JUGS,

PRESERVE ICE OR ICED DRINKS,
CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET CUP,

At a low temperature for a much longer period than other vessels. The constant use of them is attended with

GREAT CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY.

Richly plated with silver, in a variety of handsomely chased patterns, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

CAPS. SHOT.
CARTRIDGES. WADDING.
POWDER. SUNDRIES.

NEW MATERIALS AND APPLIANCES
Of every description
IMPORTED, ON INTRODUCTION TO HOME USE.
Detailed priced Catalogue on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.)

CIGARETTES.

	Cash.	
Cope's "Bouquet" & "Peerless," per box of 100 ..Rs.	2	10
Wills's "Passing Clouds," per box of 100	2	10
Real Turkish, made from the finest selected Tobacco, with and without mouthpieces, per box of 100	2	10
Do. do. do. per box of 50	1	8
Do. do. do. do. 24	0	12

TREACHER & CO., (LD.)

REAL AMERICAN

"SQUEEZER" PLAYING CARDS,

Best quality, of the strongest material, and being highly finished on both sides, they slip readily when handled.

An important feature is that by reference to the "INDICATORS" in the corners all chance of making a mistake in the hand is avoided, as such "Indicators" show the Suit and Size. This allows of the hand being compressed into a very small space, and hence the name "SQUEEZERS." The "Indicators" are in addition to the ordinary pipes made to run both ways.

	Cash.	Credit.
"Squeezers" with round corner...per pack	Re. 1 8	Re. 1 12
„ „ ... „ doz. packs	17 0	19 0
„ „ gilt edged ... „ pack	1 12	2 0
„ „ „ ... „ doz. packs	20 0	22 0

CONSIGNMENT JUST UNPACKED BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

THE LONDON TIFFIN ROOMS.—Board by the month Rs. 45. Tiffin and Dinner Rs. 35. Breakfast and Dinner Rs. 35. Two Furnished Rooms to let.

VEGETABLE DRUG for LEPROSY has been discovered by Mr. D. X. Pereira, who has a Dispensary at 50, Kalbadevie Road, and has cured many cases successfully.

LOUIS FRANK, Landscape Painter, Waverley Hotel, Bombay. Specimen Paintings at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

FOR SALE, AUSTRALIAN HORSE, BROUGHAM and HARNESS. Apply to W. T., care of this paper.

TO LADIES.—MRS. MEDLEY, MILLINER, 34, Meadow Street, begs to inform the Ladies of Bombay that she has received her Paris Goods for Easter. Ladies are invited to inspect the Goods now on view.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

CHOCOLATE CREAMS, BARLEY SUGAR, EVERTON TOFFEE, ICE CREAMS, &c. PEARSE, Confectioner, Apollo Street.

CRICKETING AND GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, receive periodical supplies of the above from the leading English Houses, who manufacture the goods, in accordance with T. & Co.'s long and practical experience, specially to meet the requirements of the Indian climate, an advantage presented by no other House in India.

REVISED PRICES, JULY 1877.

CRICKET KIT.

BALLS.

	Cash. Rs.	a.
Superior Treble-seamed Balls........each	4	4
Do. Double do. „	3	8
Boys do. do. annas 12 to Rs.	2	0

BATS.

All Cane........each	12	0
Treble do. „	11	0
Double do. „	10	0
Single do. „	8	8
Double Whalebone „	10	8
Single Do. „	9	8
Match, best selected „	7	0
Do. do. for practice „	5	8
Presentation with silver plate „	16	0
Boys do. do. from Rs. 2 to Rs.	4	0

GLOVES.

Best Batting Gloves, Improved Vulcanized Tubular India Rubber...per pair	5	8
Gauntlets, Extra Quality, for Wicket keeping, superior ventilated......per pair	6	8

LEG GUARDS.

Guards, White Buck Skin	7	8
Do. Chamois Skin	6	8

STUMPS, &c.

Stumps, with brass ferrules	7	0
Do. with do. do. and iron points.	8	0
Do. Plain Ash	5	8
Nets for Long Stopping, 6 yards long by 2 high, with painted poles, strong ropes, with ferrules, &c........each	14	0
Measures, Metallic in solid leather cases, from 22 yards upwards, ...each	7	0
Spikes, Steel and Brass, of superior quality per dozen	1	12
Scoring Books, for 12, 25, and 50 Matches, from	2	8
Scoring Sheets........per dozen	3	0
Lillywhite's Guide, latest Edition	0	12

LAWN TENNIS KIT.

Complete Sets ....Rs. 72-0 to	85	0
Lawn Tennis Bats ....each	8	0
Do. Balls best India Rubber, per doz........ Rs. 3-0 to	5	8
Do. do. Wool covered, per doz.	9	8

RACKET KIT.

By Jefferies and Malings.

	Cash. Rs.	a.
Racket Bats, of best quality	11	0
Do. do. Cane Handled	14	0
Do. Balls ....per dozen	1	8
Do. Gut Strings........per set	3	8
Fives Bats ....each	1	8
Fives Balls ....per dozen	4	0
Racket Shoes, best quality	10	0
Do. Presses.. ....Rs. 5-0 to	10	0

BADMINTON KIT.

Complete Sets, from ....Rs. 40-0 to	80	0
Badminton Bats........each	7	0
Do. Shuttlecocks, per doz. Rs. 4 0 to	6	0
Do. do. with India Rubber bottom ..... each	1	4
Do. India Rubber Balls...per dozen Rs. 2-4 to	4	8

FNCING KIT, &c.

Foils, best Steel	6	8
Lunging Pads, best	8	0
Jackets.	12	0
Single Sticks ....per pair	1	0
Basket Hand Guards .... „	1	4
Buffalo do. do. .... „	4	8
Boxing Gloves—White Buck Skin and Chamois Skin ....per set of 4	9	0

FOOTBALLS.

Vulcanized India Rubber Balls covered with best Leather, No. 4	6	8
Do. do. No. 5	7	0
Do. do. No. 6	8	0
Extra India Rubber Balls, from each Rs. 2-4 to	3	0

QUOITS.

Best Polished Steel Quoits and Pins.per lb.	0	14
Do. do. Brass do. ... „	1	12
Do. Galvanized Iron do. ... „	1	0

Weights 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, and 6½, lbs. per pair.

The Galvanized-iron Quoits are particularly adapted for the Indian Climate, being less affected than others by extremes of moisture and dryness.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

☞ PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITIONS OF LONDON, PARIS, AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co. can, with confidence, submit their choice stock of carefully selected KANGRA VALLEY TEAS to the public of Western India. Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged to be superior to the numerous varieties of China and Assam Teas, many of which are known to be adulterated.

The Price Lists show how the Teas of this Firm are appreciated by the Members of the Civil, Military and Naval Services, and of the Mercantile Community, who have constantly patronized their Teas. Messrs. Morton & Co. trust it will afford a sufficient guarantee for their excellent flavour and pure quality; whilst their moderate price is a further recommendation to all who are desirous of making use of the best and cheapest Teas that have ever been offered for public favour, at cash prices, in this city.

TERMS CASH.

NAMES OF TEAS.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs.		NAMES OF TEAS.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, and 4 lbs.	
	From 1 lb. to 15 lbs.	From 15 lbs. and upwards.		From 1 lb. to 15 lbs.	From 15 lbs. and upwards.
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	Rs. 1 14	Rs. 1 12	Byjnauth Mixture	Rs. 1 10	Rs. 1 8
Orange Pekoe	1 10	1 8	Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine	1 8	1 6
Pekoe Extra Fine	1 10	1 8	Souchong	1 6	1 4
Holta Mixture	1 10	1 8	Royal Family Mixture	1 2	1 0

Wholesale in bulk in chests of 50 lbs. and upwards.

☞ Discount allowed to Merchants, Messes, Clubs, Schools, Hotels, &c.

☞ To ensure prompt despatch, Orders from Outstations should be accompanied with Remittances or good References.

MORTON & CO., BOMBAY,
24, Church Gate Street, opposite the Times of India Office, April 12, 1877.

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A HISTORY OF THE EARLY ENGLISH SETTLEMENTS IN INDIA,

As told in the Government Records, the works of old Travellers, and other contemporary Documents, from the earliest period down to the Rise of the British Power in India.

BY J. TALBOYS WHEELER,

Late Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, author of 'A History of India from the Earliest Ages;'' "The Geography of Herodotus."

Large 8vo, 391 pp.; cloth. TEN RUPEES. Postage 10 Annas.

The above work comprises a series of extracts from the Government Records and other contemporary Authorities, linked together by a continuous History of the English Settlements in India, during a period which has hitherto been little known to general readers.

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"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA, ON ACCOUNT OF ITS KEEPING GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

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FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS.,
23, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY,

BEG to call the attention of the Public to the following SPECIALITIES in their large stock of which they can strongly recommend, and which have gained for their qualities as Time-keepers a widespread reputation.

THEIR SILVER 50 RS. LEVER WATCH.

The great and increasing demand for these Watches have induced Messrs. F., L. & Co. to make them in all sizes, and either in hunting, half-hunting, and open face cases.

The "smallest," the usual size of a Lady's Watch, would be an admirable substitute for a Lady's Gold Watch when travelling or for daily use.

THEIR SILVER 75 RS. WATCH

Has all the qualifications of the 50 Rupees Watch, but is in an extra heavy case with gold hinges Its movement is fitted with a compensation balance and with a hair-spring system Brequet.

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Will satisfy the most critical observer.

The above three descriptions of Watches can be had in gold cases at Rs. 150, 200, and 250 respectively.

THE RAILWAY WATCH AT RS. 40.

Messrs. F., L. & Co. can recommend this well finished Watch to anyone who requires a strong and serviceable time-keeper, and one which will bear the roughest work.

THE RAILWAY WATCH AT RS. 60.

Messrs. F., L. & Co. would draw the attention of Railway Companies and employes to these Watches which are of extra large size and can be guaranteed and recommended as reliable time-keepers.

Samples will be sent and special terms be made with Railway or other Companies on an invoice given.

2 years' guarantee is given for all the above Watches.

Initials engraved gratis to buyers. Terms—Cash.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF PISTACHIO NUTS.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant at 4 p.m., Messrs. Bennett & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Chinchwara Molla, in the godowns of Shamaldass Kimatram, by order of Shamaldass Kimatram, and on account and risk of Sha Manockhund Currumchund:—

6 Bundles containing 24½ maunds of pistachio nuts.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, a Harmonichord iron frame, grand square pianoforte, two handsome English built open carriage by Ness Brothers and "Middleton," a pair of handsome chesnut Arab mares, a handsome Arab horse 10-2 &c., &c., at Malabar Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, grand square piano forte, horses, carriages, &c., the property of Lestock Reid, Esquire, the same comprises handsome French polished furniture, such as handsome circular table, centre ottoman, conversation sofas, easy chairs, chiffonier, teapoys, a harmonichord iron frame grand square pianoforte, writing tables, handsome blackwood fourpost bedstead, wardrobes, glass cupboard, chest of drawers, dressing and washing tables, dressing glasses, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

2 Handsome light English built open carriage, by Ness Brothers and Middleton.
1 pair handsome chesnut Arab mares.
1 powerful Arab horse.
sets of double and single harness.

No catalogues and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and richly carved household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, &c., in a tent opposite the old Bombay Club.

On FRIDAY, the 12th April, at 1 P.M., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and richly carved household furniture, &c., the property of Byramjee Maneckjee, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE AT No. 59, GRANT ROAD, NEAR THE TWO TANKS.

On SATURDAY, the 13th April, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed by J. C. Philipps, Esq., to sell at the above address, the whole of his neat and modern household furniture, pictures, plated, glass and porcelain ware, a very ornamented solid rosewood grand square pianoforte by "Haines Brothers, of New York," a medium sized slate billiard table, by Bennett and Co., convertible into a dining table, with writing table attached, marking board, pool board, balls, cues, rest, stand and level complete, a very large globe aquarium, bell shape, 25 inch diameter, specially made of flint glass, on a strong stand with shells, rockery, figure of water girl, fountain in working order with 6 different jets, with all the pipe fittings complete and containing the finest collection of ventian and Japanese, gold fishes, a smaller one with strong stand, shells and gold fishes, a table globe with gold fishes, &c., &c., the same, comprises rich engraved glassware, handsome dinner and dessert services, best platedware, such as a set of dish covers containing 5, cruet and pickle frames, tea set, breakfast companion and waiters, bisquit box, sugar pot, spoons and forks, &c, cutlery by "Mappin Brothers," handsome well seasoned French polished furniture, such as a set of camp table in 2 pieces, arm and without arm chairs, whatnot, a billiard table, glass aquariums as described above easy, low and drawing room chairs, centre ottoman conversation sofas, pier tables, chiffonier, table ornaments, a gold gilt snuff-box, pictures, handsomely carved blackwood four post bedstead, reclining couches, wardrobes, clothes presses, dressing and washing tables, toilet glass, dispense articles, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots at Breach Candy.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 6-30 a. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place a collection of choice and rare plants, &c., the property of P. Benn, Esq.

No catalogues and the plants will be on view three days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome house-hold furniture plated, glass, and porcelain wares, a mahogany grand square pianoforte a four seated open carriage, a glass fronted miniature Brougham, a Bay and Gry Arab horse, &c., &c., at the Old Secretariat, Fort.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place, the valuable and handsome house-hold furniture, plated glass, and porcelain wares, carriages, horses, &c., the property of Charles Lake Esqr.

Date will be fixed hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 9th April 1878.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods twist, &c., &c.

7 bales grey shirtings.
5 cases colored prints.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 9th April 1878.

HOTELS.

MATHERAN.—The CLARENDON HOTEL is OPEN to VISITORS. Accommodation First-classe and for Ladies there are separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which command beautiful views of Bombay and Matheran. D'Souza has houses to let.

Terms.—Moderate.

NOTICES.

For Sale at this Office,

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF, in neat Pamphlet form, 8vo demy, 25 pp

Price—Four Annas.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY,

A BLENDING
OF THE FINEST OLD
CAMPBELTOWN
AND
ISLAY WHISKIES,
SELECTED FOR AND IMPORTED
BY THE
UNDERSIGNED.

Per Dozen, Rs. 23.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS of AERATED WATERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

General Agent at Bombay,
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 39, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horse sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

For sale a handsome pair of bright bay Arab horses, 9 years old, 14-1½ high, very fast and showy, with a light English built open carriage in good order and set of English double harness. Turn-out Rs 1,800, the property of Colonel Hall.

"Snowdon," a Thoroughbred Waler gelding, 6 years, 15 3 high, a first class charger, perfectly quiet under fire. Has never bucked, and is very good tempered, up to great weight. Price Rs. 850.

"Viking," a very handsome chesnut Waler gelding 15-1½ high, a cavalry charger, perfectly quiet to ride and is a free going horse with easy paces.

"Tenny," a bay Waler mare, 6 years, 15-1½ high, well bred, good looking and carries herself well, quiet to ride and good tempered, up to weight. Price Rs. 850.

A flea-bitten grey Arab, 9 years old, 14.1½ high, strong and well built, goes in all harness, and a good saddle horse. Rs. 400.

A pair of bay Australia horses, 15 hands, good conditioned and very serviceable, and good harness horses. Rs. 600.

A bay horse fast in harness. Rs. 200.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, March 30, 1878.

WANTED.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

VACANCIES for ASSISTANT ENGINEERS and for SURVEYORS.

Application to be made at office of Agent and Chief Engineer B. B. and C. I. Railway, Fort.

Bombay, 5th April 1878.

WANTED,

A PENSIONED MEDICAL HOSPITAL ASSISTANT for the Railway Dispensary at Kurrachee. Pay Rs. 50 per mensem and free quarters.

Apply with copies of testimonials to the Deputy Agent Scinde P. and D. Railway, Kurrachee, up to April 1878.

T. G. NEWNHAM,
Deputy Agent

Kurrachee, 1st April 1878.

NOTICES.

FORT PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Rampart Row, West, Treacher's Building, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th proximo, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st. To receive the Annual Accounts duly audited for the year ending 31st December 1877.

2nd. To elect Directors in place of those retiring from office, who are eligible for re-election.

3rd. To appoint an Auditor for the current year, and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from this day until WEDNESDAY, the 10th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
KNOOP & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Treacher's Building, 30th March 1878.

TEMPLE BAR.

TEMPLE BAR DINNER—Soup, Fish, two Entreés, two Hot Joints, two Cold Joints, Curries, Pudding, Salad and Coffee	Rs. 2
TEMPLE BAR SUPPERS—Soup, two dishes, at choice, Cheese and Salad	Re. 1
TEMPLE BAR TIFFIN	Re. 1
TEMPLE BAR BREAKFAST	Re. 1
IMPORTANT NOTICE—Chops, Steaks, Vegetables, Salad and Cheese at any time to order until 9 P. M.	Re. 1
BOARDERS—Breakfast, Tiffin and Dinner, per month.	Rs. 60
BOARDERS—For Breakfast only do.	„ 20
BOARDERS—For Tiffin only do.	„ 25
BOARDERS—For Dinner only do.	„ 30

PRIVATE COMPARTMENTS FOR FAMILIES AND PARTIES.

TERMS CASH.

BILLIARDS.

Attention is called to the splendid English Billiard Tables which have recently been fitted up in Temple Bar at great expense. French Billiards can be had also.

BILLIARDS.

PROFESSOR CARME is OPEN to give BILLIARD LESSONS, at TEMPLE BAR, on reasonable Terms.

The Professor will give, at TEMPLE BAR, two evening Exhibitions of Billiards each week—on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

ENTRANCE FREE.

TEMPLE BAR.

Now Ready,

THE BLACK ACT.

THE VERNACULAR PRESS BILL.

A LETTER ADDRESSED TO His Excellency LORD LYTTON, Viceroy and Governor General of India.

By REDNOR,

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at the Book-sellers.

LANOWLEE HOTEL LOTTERY.

TICKETS RUPEES (2) EACH.

THE DRAWING of the above Lottery will be held on the 29th April 1878.

Agents are requested to submit their accounts and the amount realized by sale of tickets, together with the counterfoils on or before the 15th April next to the Undersigned, and only those numbers of which payment has been received will be included in the Drawing.

Winning numbers will be published for general information besides being notified through the several agents.

The Drawing will take place before a Committee consisting of the following members:—

MR. W. A. SMITH.
„ W. WATSON.
„ SHREEDHUR WITHUL DATAY.
„ P. DORABJEE.
„ D. HORMUSJEE.
„ GOPALROW VISHWANATH.

Tickets are being sold fast, and are available with the undersigned and several agents.

Applications for Tickets after the 15th April 1878 to the day of the Drawing should be made to the Undersigned.

Telegrams will be attended to.

A. MERWANJEE,
Proprietor Lanowlee Hotel.

Lanowlee, March 1, 1878.

LADIES PASSING THROUGH BOMBAY,
ON THEIR WAY TO OR FROM EUROPE
SHOULD CALL AT
THE LADIES' FRENCH OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT
FOR
ALL THEIR TRAVELLING REQUISITES.

A. MERWANJEE,

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,

6, Hummum Street,
FIRST CLASS HOUSE.

ARTICLES ALL READY FOR WEAR.

TRAVELLING HATS.

ULSTERS.

CACHE-POUSSIERE,
Both of Warm and Light Materials.

COMPLETE OUTFITS OF WARM AND LIGHT SHAWLS,
WARM WRAPPS.

FLANNEL AND LIGHT UNDERLINEN.

CHEAP STOCKINGS.

CHEAP HANDKERCHIEFS.

EAU DE COLOGNE.

PORTMANTEAUX AND BAGS.

CHILDREN'S OUTFITS READY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 8th April 1878.

If anything the tendency here to-day has been to regard the situation at Home as a shade more pacific, although it would be difficult to assign specific reason for so doing. In the meantime, however, people abstain from operating on any opinion, in the hope that to-morrow or next day will bring news of the debate in Parliament which may throw more light on the future.

Saturday's commercial advices from Home convey nothing very special. Consols were quoted ⅛ lower, but everything else remained unchanged—French Rentes, Enfaced Rupee Paper, Seeds and Wheat, and the London General Produce Markets. Cotton in Liverpool may perhaps be taken as an exception, Reuter reporting the market at the close as showing a hardening tendency, sales 10,000 bales, spot prices showing an advance of 1-16d. in Mid. Orleans and ⅛d. per lb. in Fair Omrs. Arrival prices were also higher. Good Oomra, with the Good Clause March-April, via Canal, and with the F. G. F. Clause, via Cape, being quoted at 5⅜d. per lb. Private advices, however, while confirming the firmness of the morning, reported a duller tone at the close, and certainly, unless peace may be regarded as pretty well assured, there is no room in the face of the continued heavy receipts at the American ports, for any great display of strength.

Saturday's telegram from New York still quotes ready Mid. Uplands at 10⅝ cents, but July shipment was quoted at 11 cents, a decline of 1·16 cent. per lb. The Receipts at the ports to date show the following comparisons:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Saturday's Receipts	6,000	8,000	6,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,926,000	3,740,000	3 820,000

The weekly quotations for Indian Exchange Bank shares show a decline of £4 in Orientals and 10s. per share in Chartered Mercantile.

Bar Silver Reuter reports as having declined from 54½d. to 54⅛d. per oz., and, according to private advices, he might have added, weak at the decline with no buyers.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Dec. Rs.	15,61,888
Do. ,, Branches	Dec. ,,	2,83,337
Other Deposits	Inc. ,,	8,11,506
Loans	Dec. ,,	2,04,229
Bills Discounted	Dec. ,,	6,02,826
Cash with Correspondents	Dec. ,,	4,59,481
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc. ,,	1,81,845

The net result of these movements is too small to have any special effect on the market, but it is worthy of notice, that at this, the busiest time of the year, the trade demand for money should fall off so steadily, while Government requirements are augmented to about a like amount.

Sterling Exchange to-day has again evinced a very weak feeling and rates have receded 1-16d. all round. Only a very limited business has been done, and the general opinion appears to be, having regard to the small amount of business passing that we must yet witness a further decline. We quote to-day:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 11-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 9d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 15-16d. to 1-9d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 9d. to 1s. 9 1-16d.	,,
Sovereigns each	Rs. 11-11.	

On Calcutta business has been done in demand drafts at ⅛ per cent. premium; 60 days' sight remain nominally at 1 per cent. discount.

Government Paper continues very steady with a slight tendency at the moment in favour of sellers. We quote:—Fours and Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 93⅞; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 102¾ to Rs. 103.

In the Share Market, although a limited business only has been done, values in some instances are the turn higher. Bank of Bombays have improved ⅞ per cent., and Colaba Land Co.'s shares are Rs. 20 higher. Press Companies are unaltered throughout. Spinning and Weaving Co.'s are very irregular. In Bhownugger Mills we notice a decline of Rs. 100 in Dhurrumseys, Manockjee Petits, and Morarjee Goculdas Rs. 10, and in Broach Mills Rs. 5 per share, whilst Colaba and Nursey are Rs. 10 and Rs. 5 per share higher respectively.

The Cotton Market has been very firm to-day at Saturday's advance, and although a large business has not been done, the active buying of the past two days, combined with the undoubtedly limited supplies available, renders the market extremely firm. We quote now for Omras, all this month's delivery:—

Good	Rs. 192	per candy	F. P.
F. G. F.	,, 184	,,	,,
G. F.	,, 179	,,	,,
F. F.	,, 167	,,	,,
Fair	,, 160	,,	,,

Seeds are firm but inactive, owing to limited supplies. Linseed we quote at Rs. 6-15; Rapeseed at Rs. 7-13 per cwt.

Freights are a trifle steadier to-day. By steam for Liverpool £1 to £1-2-6 are now the quoted rates, and for forward shipments £1-5 is the lowest rate named. By sail there is nothing doing, and £1-7-6 is quite a nominal figure. For the Mediterranean ports £1-5 to £1-7 6, payable here, is about the level of rates.

Piece Goods are practically unaltered. The demand remains on the same slow scale and prices have not changed in the slightest.

Coals are firm, but business is restricted by the absence of sellers, except at extreme rates.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomi Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	126
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	690
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p. ct	686½
National Bank of India	10,000	500	all	6 do.	106
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	665

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	..	700
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.s*	850
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	80 p.s.	1,150
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	100 p.s.	1,900
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	100	..	70
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40 p.s.	1,100
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	35 p.s*	945
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	15 p.s*	235
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s*	80
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	40 p.s*	715
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	40 p s	970 xd.
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	575
Dhurumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.s*	690
Fleming S. and W. Co.	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,200
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	50 p.s*	1,075
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	30 p.s.	860
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	750	1,000	1,000	..	750
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	45 p.s*	900
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,160
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	45 p.s*	805
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	650
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	80 p s*	1,115 xd.
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	30
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	25p.s*	310
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	60p.s*	1,200
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,105
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	225
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	50 p.s*	820
Neriad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	..	600
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	600
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	20 p.s*	310
Oriental	1,000	625	all	35 p.s*	705
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	950
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	..	830
Soonderdass Spinning	650	1,000	all	75 p.s.	650
Do do. ½ Share	500	1,000	250	125 p.s.	205
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	850
Victoria Mills	559	1,000	all	40 Rs.	650

*Per Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218·3·0	5 p. c.	274
Do. New £20 Shares	..	£20	130·14·6	do.	26
Ditto	..	£20	65·7·3	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20	21·13·1	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares	..	£18	196·5·15	do.	215

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 6th April as compared with the statement issued on the 30th March:—

Liabilities.	30th March. Rs.	6th April. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	21,00,000	21,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	76,82,249	61,20,261
Do do. at Branches	29,89,660	27,06,323
Other Deposits	1,65,68,425	1,73,79,931
Post Bills	45,227	46,993
Cash Credits, undrawn	5,46,339	4,92,023
	3,99,31,900	3,88,45,631
Assets.		
Government Securities	27,37,954	27,40,362
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	20,99,603	20,95,646
Loans on Security of do. do.	58,24,488	56,20,229
Current Accounts, overdrawn	4,658	4,699
Bills Discounted	1,19,77,817	1,13,74,991
Stamps	3,359	3,459
Dead Stock Rs. 5,30,230 Amount applied in reduction ,, 1,75,000	3,55,370	3,55,230
Bullion		
Cash Balances with Correspondents	5,37,179	77,698
Cash and Currency Notes	1,63,91,472	1,65,73,317
	3,99,31,900	3 88.45,631

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 7th April 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·800
Temperature of the Air	85·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·8
Dew Point	70·0
Relative humidity of Air	0·605
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	91·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 6·20 a.m.)	77·8
General Direction of wind	NNW, N, ESE, N, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	386

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE,
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The barque Nor Wester, 545 tons, Captain J. McVeune, will sail to-day for Elephant Point in ballast.

The schooner Border Maid, 130 tons, Captain J. Collicatt, will sail to-day for Leith, with original cargo.

The brig Keerata Roodrin, 155 tons, Nacoda, which arrived in harbour on the 7th inst. from Cochin, 22nd March, brought a general cargo.

The s.s. Pearl, 366 tons, Captain McGregor, arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and 120 deck passengers.

The barque Lochoo, 494 tons, Captain Carlett, which arrived in harbour on the 6th inst. from Sunderland, 27th Oct., brought a cargo of 751 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Knoop and Co.

The ship Professor Mohn, 955 tons, Captain C. E. Lampe, which arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Newcastle, 1st December, brought a cargo of 1,393 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The s.s. Anatolian, 1,072 tons, Captain S. Green, arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from West Hartpool, 4th March, via Gibraltar and Port Said, with a cargo of 1,800 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Akola, 315 tons, Captain F. G. Hay, will sail to-day for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. A. N. Pearson and 205 deck passengers.

The s. s. Marina, 861 tons, Captain R. Ramsay, which arrived in harbour on the 7th inst. from Rangoon, 16th March, via Negapatam and Galle, brought a cargo of 3,671 bags paddy and 13,842 bags rice, 550 bags rice and wheat. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W. A. Graham and Co.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Busheer, 539 tons, Captain T. P. Nailer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee, 5th April, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col Mrs and three Misses Kenny, Mr Southern, Mr and Mrs Kirkbide and child, Mr Yardley, Mr Harold, Mr Thorburn, Mr and Mrs Sedic, Mr Naronjee, three second class passengers, and 110 deck passengers.

The A. H. Lloyd's Co's s. s. Pollucs, 1,545 tons, Captain G. Ragusin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, 7th March, with 72 deck passengers and the following cargo:—From Trieste.—10 packages goods, 8 cases medicine, 248 packages papers, 5 packages piecegoods, 4 cases tobacco, 2,950 cases kerosine oil, 9 cases color, 88 packages wine, 841 planks, 23 packages glassware, 17 cases beads, 1 case cigars, and 3 casks vinegar. From Coorfa—2 packages tobacco, and 1 case shoes. From Aden.—6 packages goods, 49 packages aloes, 6 packages mother-o'-pearl shells, 4 packages cloves, and 7 packages gum. From Jeddah—76 packages specie.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
7	Aratolian(s)	Green	West Hartpool, Mar 4.
8	Busheer (s)	Nailer	Kurrachee, Apr 5.
	Polluce(s)	Ragusin	Trieste, Mar 7.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
6	Fabert(HM of War)	Dubna	
8	Australia(s)	Cates	Southampton.
	Khundalla (s)	Wicks	Calcutta.
	J. G. Dalhousie(s)	Elton	Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Akola, to K Coast and Kurrachee.
Barque Nor Wester, McVenne, to Elephant Point.
Schooner, Border Maid, Collicott, to Leith.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Bokhara, to Southampton.
Steamer Sicilly, to Calcutta.
Steamer Polluce, to Trieste, &c.
Steamer Kate, to Marseilles.

CALCUTTA.

April. ARRIVALS.

4 Mecca (s) ... Orby ... Singapore, Mar 18.

DEPARTURES.

April 4—Steamers Reliance and Chyebassa, Ships Saint Margaret and Morning Star.

PASSENGERS.

Per Mecca—Mr A R and Mrs Rivers Thompson, Mr and Mrs Unwin, Major Dunn, Col Sladen, Mr Summers, Messrs R W Rocher and Butler, Mr and Mrs Dormarno, Mrs Macvoy and 4 children, Messrs Sharp and Mycrs.

MADRAS.

April. ARRIVALS.

5 Flamingo(s) ... London.
Teviot (s) ... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—April 8.

From Liverpool.

Trentham Hall s—10 boxes tinned plates and 2 cases hardware, Bhaimesey Ebram.

From London.

Cervin s—20 cases matches, Tyebally Sootanally; 3,942 plates hardspelter, Morarjee Natha; 3,015 cakes spelter, R L Southern and Co.
Hindostan s—3 cases brandy, John S Elmore and Co.

From Trieste.

Ettore s—2 cases hardware, Esmaljee Essoofbhoy.

From Glasgow.

India s—20 casks paint, Bhicoo Sazba and Co.

From Bordeaux.

Assiria s—150 cases brandy, B and A Hormusjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—April 8.

For Liverpool.

Savernake—146 bales cotton, Goculbhoy Mooljee; 75 bales cotton, Moolchund Motichund; 350 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee and Co.
Merionett—300 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee.
T McLellan—120 cwts coir yarn, Ludha Madhowjee; 1,000 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 150 cwts bones, Peerbhoy Damjee.
Arago s—32 bales wool and 500 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Nellie Martin s—51 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 149 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co.
India s—400 cwts wheat, Mooljee Jewraz and Co; 400 cwts wheat, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 150 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 743½ cwts wheat, Crushnajee Mahadewjee.
Strathleven s—750 cwts rapeseed, Dossabhoy Pallonjee Cama; 41½ cwts cotton seed, Mooljee Jaitha and Co; 156 cwts myrabollams, Joseph Soares; 326 cwts myrabollams, Soonderdass Damoder; 281 cwts myrabollams, Motichund Hurruckchund; 400 cwts wheat, Pelly and Co; 800 cwts myrabollams, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 6 bales skins, Adom Momed and Co; 51 bales rags, Bhimsee Nuthoo; 100 bales rags, Mooljee Canjee; 25 cwts myrabollams, Topun Lalljee; 40 cwts myrabollams, Nuthoo Soonderjee; 29 cwts myrabollams, Hunsraz Nuthoo; 27 cwts myrabollams, and 100 bales cotton waste, Damjee Mooljee; 28 bales cotton waste and 40 bales rags, Jairam Parpia; 45 bales wool, Khuttow Veerjee; 54 bales wool, Jewandass Premjee; 48 bales wool, Nuthoo Lalljee; 45 bales wool, Rajoomull Ramchunder; 50 bales wool, Gangjee Thackersee; 90 bales wool, Shamjee Veerjee; 22 bales wool, Heeramund Khildass; 65 bales wool, Killick, Nixon and Co; 46 bales wool, Pragjee Toolseedass; 75 bales wool, Bundichund Fuckerchund; 26 bales hemp, Nuthoo Soonderjee; 47 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 75 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 107 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 150 bales cotton, Ramjee Crushnajee and Co; 131 bales cotton, Dewjee Jewant; 88 bales cotton, Luckmedass Khimjee; 60 bales cotton, Vussunjee Veerjee; 46 bales hemp, Ruttonsey Mooljee; 55 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee; 125 cwts coir yarn, Kessowdass Sewdass; 39 cwts coir yarn, H Talub Arbee; 36½ cwts pepper, and 180 cwts munjeet, Purdhan Sewjee.

For London.

Cervin s—175 cwts beheda, Noormahomed Lutiff; 91 cwts myrabollams, Dattoobhoy Dooss.
Austraia s—29 cases mace, P and O S N Co.

For Hull.

Alabama s—400 cwts, myrabollams and 15,000 cwts. linseed, W. and A. Graham & Co.
Eclipse s—22,500 cwts linseed, Finlay, Scott & Co.

For Havre.

Neuva Providence—600 bales cotton, Jules, Sigfried & Co.
W. H. Cannor—800 bales coton, Nursee Kessowjee and Co.

For Marseilles.

Red Star s—1,402½ cwts gingellyseed, Ralli Brothers.
Kate s—900 bales cotton, 6,026½ cwts linseed, 5,257 cwts gingellyseed, 4,821 cwts rapeseed and 3,000 cwts ground nuts, Ralli Brothers.

For Venice.

Polluce s—50 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co.

For Yokohama.

Lombardy s—25 bales twist, Forbes and Co.

For Hongkong.

Lombardy s—150 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

HIGH COURT.—April 9.

(Before the Honourable Sir Charles Sargent.)

For Judgment.

682-77—Balcrishna and B—Dossabhoy Eduljee vs Shricrushna Nanabhoy and others—In person.

Long Causes.

703-76—Pestonjee K—Perozshaw Cowasjee P vs Cursetjee Nusserwanjee C and others—Shapurjee and T.—Part heard.
535-77—Craigie, L and O—Dwarkadass Vussonjee and others vs Erskine Reuben and others—Prescot and Winter—Part heard.
444-77—Janardhun and G-Awabai vs Mithibai—Jefferson and P—Part heard.
534-77—Craigie, L and O—Dwarkadass Vussonjee and others vs Sadooba Sadoojee and others—Rimington H and C—Part heard.
631-77—Jefferson and P—Dhunjee Mowjee and another vs Mahomedally Abdooally—Lynch and T.
691-77—Prescot and W—Laxmibai vs Cowasjee Hormusjee—Janordhun and G—Settled.
515-77—Lynch and T—Govindass Bookakidass vs Joravermul Humuntram and another—J C Cama.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley.)

Long Causes.

733-77—In person—Wasantrao Balmukund and others vs Wassudeo Abajee and another—Balkrishna and B—Part heard.
701-77—Pestonjee K—Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Setna vs Ludha Nuthoo—Tyabjee and S—Part heard.
668-77—Balkrishna and B—Radhabai vs Bal Bapu and others—Crawford and B.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Pinhey.)

Short Causes.

86-77—Lynch and T—The L B and M Bank, Limited, vs Heerjeebhoy Manockjee Rustomjee—Muljee and B.
102-78—M M Munshi—Chamasspa Nili vs Dhulapa Dayapa Bali.
118-78—M H Khan—A W Anderson vs Bhagot Read
139-78—Craigie Lynch and O—Luis Valladares vs Izabella, widow and others.
For Investigation under Sec. 408 of Act X of 1877.
In person—Satyabamabai vs Rao Saheb Mudsudin Balcrishna.

Long Causes.

22-78—Khundarao M—Bhugwandass Damodhur vs Jeebai—Tyabjee and S.
25-78—Mr Bicknell—Kursondass Narayenjee and another vs Kessowjee Jadhowjee and others—Craigie, L and O.
281-76—Rimington, H and C—Hanivemull Navulmull vs Heergopal Premsookdas and others—Nanu and H.
45-78—Chalk and W—Dewjee Muccoonjee and another vs The G I P Railway Co—Hearn. C and L.
791-77—Craigie, Lynch and O—Mooljee Purshotum vs Cassidass Pranjevandass and another—Macfarlane and G.
621-77—M H Khan—Chabaldass Valabdass and another vs Lalbhai Walabbhoy and others—Fletcher and S.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—April 5.

Abbott, Surg Major, on leave, from Akol,

April 6.

Bell, Major, Hyd Contg, on leave, from Bolarum,
Suddy, Capt R H A, on leave, from Rawal Pindee,
Peters, Lieut, 11th Regt, on duty, from Deolalee.
Kempster, Lieut, 100th Regt, on duty, from Deolalee.
Munsey, Lieut, 7th Regt, on leave, from Mooltan.
Banes, Capt, R A, on duty, from Deolalee.

April 7.

Whitworth, Capt, 6th Foot, on duty, from Roorkee.
Shardon, Surg Major, on leave, from Nowgong.
Rice, Surg Major, on leave from—
Campbell, Capt, R A, on leave, from Neemuch,

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, March 29.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—
Brigade Staff—Captain N X Gwynne, to Cashmere, from 15th April to 15th October, on medical certificate.
Royal Engineers—Lieutenant F N Maude, to England, to appear before a medical board.
3rd Foot—Sub-Lieut G E H Cates, to England, to appear before a medical board.
9th Foot—Quartermaster T Sterrett, to England, to appear before a medical board.
15th Foot—Lieut A Bowles, to England, for six months, on private affairs.
17th—Foot—Lieut Colonel J B H Boyd, to England, to appear before a medical board.
60th Rifles—Paymaster (Honorary Major) F Fitzpatrick, to England, to appear before a medical board.
60th Rifles—Captain A F H Mitchell-Innes, to England, to appear before a medical board.
72nd Foot—Lieut R H Brooke-Hunt, to England, to appear before a medical board.
73rd Foot—Lieut Colonel J W Barnes, to England, to appear before a medical board.
83rd Foot—Captain F A Wright, to England, to appear before a medical board.
109th Foot—Lieut T Lay, to England, to appear before a medical board.
Rifle Brigade—Captain G A Hillyard, to England, from 27th March to 26th September, on urgent private affairs.
6th Bengal Cavalry—Major K W Sartorius, v c o to Murree and Cashmere, from 15th April to 15th October, on private affairs.
24th N I—Colonel G N Eave, to Simla, from 15th April to 15th October, on urgent private affairs.
Surgeon Major W Evert, to England, to appear before a medical board.

Head Quarters, Simla, April 1.

The C-in C in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—
16th Bengal Cavalry—Lieut F G Kinloch, Officiating Squadron Officer 5th Bengal Cavalry, to be Officiating Squadron Officer, during the absence on furlough of Lieut St J F Michell.
23rd N I—Lieut A E Jones, who has been permitted to resign his appointment in the 4th N I, to be Officiating Wing Officer on probation.
Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Deputy Surgeon General E B, Tuson, Meerut circle of medical superintendence, is directed to proceed to England, having completed a tour of service in Bengal.
The name of Captain A G W Malet, 39th Foot, is to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the regimental depot.
The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—
Royal House Artillery—Captain A Swinton to Cashmere, from 15th April to 15th October.
Royal Artillery—Lieut Colonel A H Lindsay to Cashmere, from 15th April to 15th July. Major A Dixon to Murree, from 15th April to 15th October. Captain Desbarries, to Bombay for one month, thence to England, for six months. Veterinary Surgeon Crawford to Bombay, for one month; thence to England, for six months.
8th Foot—Lieut G V Turner, to remain at Bombay, from 4th March to 31st May, to study the native languages.
Staff Corps—Colonel H R Drew to Naini Tal and adjacent hills from 25th April to 25th August. Colonel J Marquis to Mussoorie, from 15th April to 15th October.
Surgeon W S Pratt, to England, for six months.

COURT MARTIAL.

Head Quarters, Simla, March 30.

At a General Court Martial, assembled at Rawal Pindi on the 5th March, Private Halpine, alias John McGrath, 10th Royal Regiment of Hussars, was arraigned on the following charges:—1st charge.—Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having struck with his clenched fist on the face and knocked down Sergeant Prentice, the said Sergeant being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office. 2nd charge: Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having broken away from the escort ordered to convey him to the Guard. 3rd charge: Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having again struck with his clenched fist on the face Sergeant Prentice.

The Court finds the prisoner guilty of all the charges.

The Court sentence the prisoner to suffer penal servitude for the term of five years.

Approved and Confirmed.

Three years of the penal servitude to be inflicted in India.

FRED P HAINES, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, April. 6.)

Mr B Stainforth, District Superintendent of Police, Kheri, seven months' furlough to Europe.
The Rev J Williamson, Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, Allahabad, furlough to Europe for twenty months.
Mr H J Sparks, Secretary to Government, N W Provinces and Oudh, to be Commissioner of Rae Bareli division.
Major G E Erskine, Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, to be Secretary to Government, N W Provinces and Oudh, in the Oudh Revenue Department.
The Rev W Brock to be Chaplain of Fyzabad.
Surgeon C A Daubeny, to the charge of the civil medical duties of the station of Ranikhet.
Mr F N Wright, C S, to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Cawnpore district.
Mr T F Harkness, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, to the Fatehpur district.
Mr W C Plowden, Officiating Commissioner, from Allahabad to Meerut.
Mr W Tyrrell, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, from Mainpuri to Bareilly.
Mr L Taylor, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, from Etawah to Mainpuri.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, April 4.)

Surgeon-Major G V Currie, Xth Bengal Lancers, is appointed to the medical charge of Srinagar for the season of 1878.
Captain R Bartholomew, Assistant Commissioner, is reappointed to the charge of the Pind Dadan Khan sub-division of the Jhelum district.
Mr T W H Tolbort, Deputy Commissioner, is posted to the Gujranwala district.
The services of the Rev J Lillie, Chaplain of her Majesty's 72nd Highlanders, are placed at the disposal of the Government, N W Provinces and Oudh.
Major G G Young to be an Additional Sessions Judge, and directs him to act in the Umballa and Jullundur Divisions.
Mr J D Tremlett to be an Additional Sessions Judge, and directs him to act in the Amritsar and Lahore Divisions.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, April 6.)

Major T W Hogg, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Jubbulpore, is appointed to officiate as Judge Small Cause Court at Jubbulpore.
The three months' privilege leave granted to Major Hogg is cancelled at his own request.
Mr. S Ismay, c s, Assistant Commissioner, Betul, is placed in executive charge of the District Jail.
Mr. J H Fisher, c s, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 1st Class.
Major H M Repton, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class.
Captain J A Temple, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class, is appinted to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class.

CALENDAR FOR APRIL, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter ... 10th, 7h. 46'1m. P.M.
Full Moon ... 17th, 10h. 48·6m. A.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
April,		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Tues. 9	......	5 49	6 14	2 16 m 3 30 a	8 51 m 9 39 a
Wed. 10	English Mail expected	5 49	6 14	3 4 m 5 1 a	9 49 m 10 58 a
Th. 11	......	5 48	6 15	4 29 m 6 15 a	11 7 m ......
Fri. 12	......	5 47	6 15	6 23 m 7 35 a	0 35 m 0 44 a
Sat. 13	......	5 46	6 15	8 4 m 8 37 a	2 3 m 2 8 a
Sun. 14	Palm Sunday.	5 46	6 15	9 5 m 9 21 a	2 59 m 3 8 a
Mon. 15	......	5 45	6 15	9 59 m 10 2 a	3 42 m 4 0 a

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ, and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing, Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

J. J. L. & B. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charge strictly moderate.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rs the announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

THOMSON—April 4th, at Dharwar, the wife of Colonel D Thomson, R. E., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

WAITE—BROWN—April 6th, at Ahmedabad, by the Rev. G. B. Streeten, M. A., W. E. Waite, Esq., Revenue Survey, to Mary Gleig, daughter of Colonel G. G. Brown, Royal Artillery.

DEATH.

RIMINGTON—April 8th, at St. Heliers, Jersey, Frederick William, the only son of G. F. Rimington, of Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

WOOD—March 28th, at Dibrugarh, the wife of J Montgomery Wood, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

RENNY—ONRAET.—March 28th, at Kurrackpur, by the Rev. G. D. Cunningham, B. A., Chaplain of Jamalpore, Hugh Armstrong Renny, to Adeline Josephine, daughter of the late P. T. Onraet, Esq., of Bhaugulpur.

TAPLIN—TURNER—April 3rd, at St. James's Church, Calcutta, by special license, John Taplin, of the Eastern Bengal Railway, to Martha, second daughter of William Turner, Stratford-Essex, England.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1878.

There is nothing more amazing in the present state of political affairs than the calm *insouciance* with which public instructors proclaim one day that peace is certain, and the next that war is inevitable. Any man who has a grain of political sense in his head must have seen months ago that all things in Europe were gravitating towards war with a constantly increasing momentum; and this downward progress has not been, and is not likely to be, arrested. The present state of affairs is that England has put forth a formal justification of her conduct in breaking off negotiations with Russia, and that the latter Power has made several feints to win allies before publishing her reply; but no approach to an accommodation has yet been made, no Power has offered mediation, and no basis of a compromise has even been suggested. It may suit speculators, who make a living out of changes of each day or each hour, to put their own interpretation on the delays that necessarily occur before Great Powers can declare war; but no one who studies the principles rather than the accidents of politics can have any doubt what the result must be. The fact is, the elements of an understanding between England and Russia do not exist. It is impossible that English statesmen can achieve without war the restoration of that state of security as regards England's interests in the East which was maintained up to the year 1876; and there is not the slightest chance, on the other hand, that Russia will be content to take the territory she has acquired and leave England mistress of the Straits between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean. How can we hope that peace will be the product of such discordant elements?

We noticed the other day the Bombay Sanitary Commissioner's Report for the year 1876, but recently published, and we propose to revert to it again, because it is full of matters of great importance not only on account of the letterpress, which is voluminous to a degree, but also on account of the piles of figures crammed into it. There can be no doubt that such reports are of immense value, but we must observe that the greater part of that value is taken away by giving the record to the world a year and a half after the work has been accomplished. Famine duty can account for delay in the present instance, but we have to remark on the same delay year after year, and when there is no famine to account for it. While the effects of any agent injurious to the public health are still fresh in the public mind, accounts of it may be read with interest, and suggested remedies may then get a fair chance of being adopted; but it is notorious how diffident people become the moment immediate danger is tided over. So it will be no doubt with many of the laboriously arranged suggestions in this report, due attention to which, however, can scarcely be expected while the present indifference to sanitary matters prevails in India. In the introduction to his report the acting Sanitary Commissioner did well to print the instructions of Government defining the duties of such an officer, and it would be well if Government and divisional authorities from time to time saw that these instructions were strictly acted up to and individual amateur sanitists were not pursuing crochets to the detriment of sanitation and the waste of public money. There are few subjects people as a general rule are so ready to come forward and discuss as sanitation, and none in which that nuisance to his species the man of *sound* common sense more delights to display his ignorance. While men of scientific training may be divided in opinion and are searching for means to reconcile scientific discrepancies, he steps in to tell them their science is all *bunkum*, and calls them pedants at the time when discussion goes beyond his knowledge and his common-sense is at sea. This, however, is digressing somewhat, but it may not be out of place when stating that at length the sanitation of the Presidency is not left in the hands of one, but has now a department consisting of men of scientific training to extend and work it. This department received official sanction only in November of the year under review, so that any official record of its working cannot as yet come to be written, but we have no doubt next report will amply set forth the advantages to be derived from it.

In section II. of the Report, the condition, &c., of the European portion of the army in this Presidency is commented on. For the year 1876 the strength of the European army is given at 10,116, of whom there was a daily average sick of 534 per 1,000 of strength. The mortality amongst them was 12·36 per 1,000—a very favourable rate and much better than what prevails in civil life; but it must be borne in mind that the invalided men tend considerably to lessen this rate, and, were not the facilities now so great and so fairly availed of for sending sickly men to England, this mortality would stand at a much higher rate. The greatest number of admissions to hospital was occasioned by malarial fevers, amounting in the aggregate to 4,860, while the next greatest cause of loss of service was venereal diseases. Now, it is believed by many that the first of these causes is capable of considerable prevention if due attention be given to surface and sub-soil drainage, while there can be no two opinions as to the undoubted preventibility of the latter.

If we take the number of men admitted from this latter group of diseases and give to each an average of at least 20 days in hospital, we have a loss of service for one day representing that of 36,320 men, or a money loss of, say, in round numbers, Rs. 50,000, besides allowing the seeds to be sown of future disease, invaliding and misery. And all for what? The sentimental nonsense of a few old women of both sexes. If the proper Contagious Diseases Act were only in force such loss would not occur, and we should not have 179·5 out of every 1,000 of our European soldiers incapacitated for any service by venereal disease during a portion of the year. The other diseases causing admission presented no remarkable features, with the exception of "wounds and accidents," to which 994 admissions are attributed. How many of these are preventible it is hard to say, but we venture to suggest that if the use of brummagem fowling pieces were more strictly prohibited among the men accidents would be fewer. The vexed question of the issue of spirits from canteens is reverted to by the acting Sanitary Commissioner, who attributes to its use many of the diseases of the digestive system from which the men suffer, and he would prohibit it altogether, substituting also for the porter issued by Government light and cheap clarets and hocks. We are not prepared to go altogether with this suggestion, deeming that little injury arises from the *wholesome* liquors issued from the canteens. The damage is caused by those people who prowl about the barracks ready for a consideration to supply the too-easily tempted soldier with the fiery poison which is his bane and ruin. If a system of summary punishment such as a sound whipping for such harpies when caught were introduced, we should hear less of the insubordination and misconduct of which this tippling is the root and evil. The Briton, either soldier or sailor, does not like his grog watered, and neither will he stomach sour claret nor hock; his own accustomed drinks when wholesome and taken in moderation are more calculated to serve him if stimulant must be given at all, and we think it must. The best and most healthy station seems to be Sattara, where no death occurred; next comes Ahmednuggur—death-rate 6·37 per 1,000; next Belgaum—death-rate 7·07 per 1,000; and next Mhow—death-rate 7·81 per 1,000. The worst station is Neemuch—death-rate 24·39 per 1,000; the next in proportion is Hydrabad—death-rate 13·89; next Deesa—death-rate 10·17; while in Bombay the death-rate is 9·45 per 1,000. With the increased facilities for communication now existing, should not the question arise as to whether stations with a death-rate yearly beyond the average may now be abandoned? But it is very hard to change long usage even in matters of life and death, and more particularly in an element where the change of pattern in a mess waistcoat is looked on as an innovation of the Evil One and likely to land the service at the dogs sooner or later. If much of the energy which appears to us mere civilians to be lavished on tomfoolery were devoted to the real welfare of the men, we have no doubt that long ere this Government would have been induced to abandon many of those plague spots so tersely called the whiteman's grave.

The average of sickness amongst the women seemed higher in 1876 than in previous years, and the death-rate was 15·11 per 1,000 of strength. The death rate amongst the children was 44·79 per 1,000, a rate which is said to be lower than that in any of the previous five years. Before closing this section of his report Mr. Hewlett narrates at length many of the insanitary conditions existing in all the military stations he visited, and how from day to day they still crop up, notwithstanding the volumes that have been written and the exhausting efforts of individuals and committees to induce a better state of things. We cannot notice at length this portion of the report, but it will well repay perusal to any one interested in the subject.

The next section treats of the Native Army, the average strength of which is given at 22,583. Of these there was a daily average of 856 on the sick list, while the total number of deaths amounted to 296, or to a ratio of 13·1 per 1,000 of strength. The chief causes of admission were malarial fevers, wounds and accidents, and diseases of the digestive system, including diarrhœa and dysentery. The year is said to have been a very bad and unhealthy one for the Native Army, as the sickness and mortality was greater than in any of the preceding five years. Malarial fevers as in the case of the European troops caused the greater number of the admissions, and they seem to have prevailed with greatest violence during the months of October, November, and December. In the Persian Gulf stations and the province of Sind the native troops suffered most severely from these fevers while they were much less prevalent in the Belgaum district. The rapid change of temperature may no doubt explain the greater prevalence in the former districts, though we have not noticed that the acting Sanitary Commissioner offers any explanation of the fact. There were 112 cases of cholera admitted, of which 53 proved fatal, a shade above the ordinary average mortality. In alluding to the unusual sickness in the Native Army the acting Sanitary Commissioner says:—"The great cause of the prevailing "unhealthiness among native troops serving in "this Presidency is undoubtedly the unhealthy "conditions under which they live, which are, in "my opinion, the existing cause of the malarial "fevers and respiratory diseases which cause such "a serious loss of service to Government "year by year in this branch of the service." This cause would appear to be of easy enough remedy, and culpability must of course rest with the authority who has the power of removing it and will not. Some drawings and a full description are given of the conditions under which the native soldier is lodged at present, and some suggestions are thrown out easy enough of adoption by which a few hygienic principles may be introduced into his surroundings. When so little may be productive of such a quantity of good no time should be lost in developing the improvements.

Section IV. treats of jails, the strength of the prisoners in which was 8,798, of whom 6,887 were admitted to hospital, giving a daily average sick of 254·1. The death-rate for 1876 is given at 20·69 per 1,000, and contrasts very favourably with the mean average for the past five years, which was 26·8. The year is said to be far the healthiest one for prisoners since 1873, and the death-rate, as just shown, seems to have been reduced very low. The acting Sanitary Commissioner, however, asserts that sickness and mortality in the jails are higher still than need be, and we have no doubt he is right in his assertion. The other sections relating to sanitary proceedings amongst the civil population, including vaccination, we must defer noticing to some future occasion, in both of which much and most satisfactory progress seems to have been made.

A short time ago, when everybody in the Bombay Presidency was wondering what could be taking Sir Richard Temple away to Central India, we hazarded the conjecture that he had been deputed by the Government of India to settle the boundaries between Khandeish and the Maharaja Holkar's territories. We now learn that the rumour was correct, and that the boundaries are to be revised somewhat in favour of the Indore potentate's claims. Holkar, however, is reported to be not at all satisfied with the result of the Governor of Bombay's mission. Although he is remarkable among the native chiefs for his commercial shrewdness, being able, it is said, to make a bargain with any Marwaree, we are not aware that the cause of his dissatisfaction has anything to do with the actual settlement of the boundaries. Whether he has really obtained full justice with respect to these, we are not in a position to state. We believe, however, that Holkar feels his dignity is outraged because he has not been asked to negotiate about his claims on the footing of a Sovereign Prince, but has had them disposed of in a business-like and unceremonious fashion by the Governor of Bombay. It seems to take very little now-a-days to make a native prince turn sulky. There is something in the air that breeds discontent, the benign influence of Imperialism notwithstanding.

THE HISTORY OF THE INDIAN NAVY.

(First Notice.)

Messrs. Bentley and Sons, London, have recently published two thick octavo volumes entitled the History of the Indian Navy, by Charles Rathbone Low, late of the Indian Navy, and a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. Mr. Low, as an author, is more distinguished for his industry than his literary style, and those who are content to receive a vast deal of valuable information mixed up with a great deal of irrelevant matter, wrapped up in a style which cannot be considered attractive, will find his history of the Indian Navy well worthy of a place in their library. The volumes are dedicated to the Prince of Wales, though we are not aware that H. R. H. has ever shown any particular interest in the Indian Navy either before or after its abandonment.

Detached sketches of the old Indian Navy, as its admirers love to call it, have appeared in a fugitive shape from time to time, and not long ago we had the pleasure of reviewing a paper written by Mr. Clements Markham on the excellent work which members of that service had performed on behalf of hydrography and scientific seamanship, it being the Indian Navy which has prepared most of the charts of Eastern waters. Curiously enough, however, no complete history of the Indian Navy has ever appeared, and it was not till the annual dinner of the Indian Navy officers in 1875 that the idea of having its history written was first seriously entertained. The task was then offered to Mr. Low, who shrank from accepting it with diffidence and the natural misgivings about his ability, but he was easily persuaded to get over his difficulties; subscriptions were raised for the publication of the history; and the result is now before us in these two large volumes. The research employed on them must have been enormous, for Mr. Low, by an accident which happened in Bombay in 1860, whereby many valuable records of the Bombay Marine and the Indian Navy were destroyed by fire, was deprived of a source of information which would have greatly lightened his task. He has had to examine a vast quantity of obscure annals, and partly by this means, and partly by getting descriptions from veteran survivors of the Indian Navy, he has managed to produce a very complete record of a service which has done much almost forgotten fighting in the East on behalf of England, besides making the whole mercantile world indebted to it for its maritime explorations. One of the gentlemen to whose memory he has been indebted for many reminiscences is Captain Boyce, the senior officer in the service, who lost both his legs in an action between his brig, the Nautilus, and the American ship Peacock, on the 30th June 1815.

In 1863, the Indian Navy was extinguished, for economical reasons, by the order of H. M.'s Government, which thought it could do with the British fleet the work which used to be done by the Indian Navy. The Bombay Government, when giving the directions for the final salute of the Company's Jack on the 30th April, frankly expressed its regret at the fate of a service which had performed labours "most varied, honourable, and useful" "It has done," said the despatch, "successful war services in Burman, China, and Persia; the surveys made by its officers, are of widespread utility, and the beneficial results of its suppression of piracy and the slave trade will long endure." It was not permitted to disappear without a struggle made by its friends on its behalf. In 1877 Vice-Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, K.C.B., said that no person regretted more than he did the abolition of the service. "In my opinion no greater mistake was ever made. It ranked among its officers some of the finest and best fellows I have ever met during a career of over 33 years." Again, in the same year, Sir James D. H. Elphinstone, Bart., M. P., one of the Lords of the Treasury, wrote to Mr. Low, saying—"I have taken the greatest interest in a service which I had no hesitation in stating in my place in the House of Commons had in a short time produced more men of varied ability as diplomatists, surveyors, navigators, and explorers than any service of similar dimensions in the world, and I could only wonder at the fatuity of a Government in breaking up such an establishment—a proceeding not only foolish in itself, but which has been attended by expensive and disastrous consequences, as I distinctly prognosticated." Mr. Low laments the abolition of the Navy in a different strain. It is one of the faults of his history that it is not so much a calm narration of facts as a panegyric. Most of his Indian Navy men are "gallant" heroes, most of its exploits are "gallant and brilliant;" and bitter are his complaints that the Indian Navy, so far as public acknowledgment went, was suffered to pass into oblivion "unwept, unhonoured, and unsung." His history reads like the outpourings of an old man to his former companions, flattering his own and their service, confident of an undissenting audience. Such a partisan as this will be delighted to hear that the Government of India has resolved to resuscitate the Indian Navy—which is a fact that shows anything but a want of appreciation of the services it had rendered to this country. He thinks that the abolition of it by the will of Parliament was unworthy treatment of an ancient and meritorious service; but we cannot quite agree with him. The officers of the service were very liberally dealt with, and many of them have held posts in India since at salaries which their abilities would certainly not have commanded elsewhere. Mr. Low's complainings on the subject are therefore more sentimental than practical, and he may console himself with the reflection that as time rolls on it will be the natural fate of many old services to be superseded by other arrangements calculated to be of greater advantage for the welfare of the Empire than their existence.

Mr. Low commences his long story with Vasco de Gama, Bartholomew Diaz, Albuquerque, and other personages equally irrelevant to a history of the Indian Navy. This is one of many examples of the manner in which Mr. Low has managed to make his book tedious by sheer longwindedness. It seems to us that by a little judicious restraint upon his desire to write he might have cut down his history one-half and made it all the more acceptable without detracting from its value. Mr. Low says that the germ of the Indian Navy was the "grabs" and "gallivats" which the East India Company had to build to protect their merchantmen from the pirates who swarmed in the Gulf of Cambay, in close proximity to the first settlements which Englishmen were able to make in India; but he seems confused about deciding whether or not these grabs and gallivats were really the germ of the Indian Marine, because shortly after stating that they were so, he proceeds to show how the first Indian Navy was the ships which the Company sent out to trade in Eastern waters. The third expedition the Company fitted out included the Hector (Captain Hawkins), which sailed from the Downs on the 1st. April 1607 and finally reached Surat, and thus was the first of the Company's ships that had anchored in an Indian port. From this circumstance Captain Hawkins, who journeyed to see the Great Mogul at Agra, is described as the first officer of the Indian Marine. The day of the "grabs and gallivats" came afterwards, when the English adventurers had obtained a settlement in the country in their factories at Surat and elsewhere; and for all practical purposes we think it may be admitted that the foundation of the Indian Navy was those ships which the East India Company sent out to fight as well as trade. If this were not the case, Mr. Low's long description of the voyages made by the various expeditions sent out by the Company would not be exactly relevant; but we are glad that he has introduced them in his story, because they have given him the opportunity of quoting from some of the quaintest and most delightful chronicles ever written. Take, for instance, the description written by Edward Terry, of the fight which took place between the four ships that arrived in Surat on the 25th September 1616, and the enormous Portuguese carrack that was commanded by the gallant Don Meneses. These four ships, consisting of the Charles, the James, the Globe, and the Unicorn, all under the command of Captain Joseph Pepwell, sighted the Portuguese carrack off Madagascar on the 5th August 1616. The little Globe gave chase, and delivered a broadside without more ado, whereupon the carrack sent several round shots right through her, making her retreat. Then up came Captain Joseph in the Charles, and hailed the commander of the carrack to come on board and account for his treatment of the Globe. Don Meneses said he had promised his master, the King of Spain, not to quit his ship, out of which he might be forced but never commanded. Captain Joseph said he would sink by his side or compel him. The Don would not yield, so the fight began. Here is how Terry tells the story of this wonderful sea-fight:—

> "Captain Joseph himself made the three first shots at them, all which (the mark being so fair and near) hit them; this done the bullets began to fly on both sides. Our Captain cheering his company, immediately ascended the half-deck, the place where commanders used to keep in those encounters to show their own gallantry and to encourage the company under their command; where he had not been the eighth part of an hour ere a great shot from the carrack's quarter deprived him of life in the twinkling of an eye. For this Captain Joseph, he was certainly one who had very much of a man in him for years ancient, who had commanded before in sea-fights, which he met withal within the straights in the Midland sea, and near death many times in them, which took others round about him, while himself went off untouched; and the reason was because his appointed time was not yet come. Certainly there is never a bullet flies that carries not a commission with it, to hit or miss, to kill or spare; the time, the place, and every circumstance besides of a man's dissolution is fore-determined. The bullets which carried away his life, hit him on the breast beating out of his body, his heart, and other of his vitals, which lay round about him, scattered in his diffused blood.
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> "After captain Joseph was slain, the master of our ship continued the fight about half an hour, then knowing there was another to be admitted into that prime place of command, the night approaching, for that time gave over, putting out a flag of Council to call the Captain of the Vice Admiral, Captain Henry Pepwell, who was to succeed, and the other commanders aboard, to consult about the prosecution of this encounter. The night being come, we now proceeded no further. The carrack stood still on her course, putting forth a light in her poop for us to follow her, and about midnight came to an anchor under the island of Mohilla, which, when we perceived, we let fall our anchors too.
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> "The 7th, early before it began to dawn, we prepared for a new assault, first committing ourselves in prayer to Almighty God; towards the close of which exercise, I spake some words of exhortation and encouragement to all the people of the ship there together assembled, but was presently out rhetorick'd by our new commander, who spake to the company thus, 'My masters, I have never a speech to make unto you, but to speak to the cooper to give every one of you a good cup of sack, and so God bless us!' Here was a speech indeed, that was short and sweet, that had something following it to make it most savoury that it might be tasted as well as heard. Mine was verbal, without any such relish, and therefore I forbear to insert it. The morning come, we found the carrack so close to the shore, and the nearest of our ships at least a league off, that we held our hands for that day, expecting when she would weigh her anchor and stand off to sea, a fitter place to deal with her. And that afternoon we chested our late slain commander, putting some great shot with him into it, that he might presently sink, and without any ceremony of guns, &c., usual upon such occasions, because our enemy should take no notice put him overboard against the island of Mohilla, where he made his own grave, as all dead bodies do, buried not in dust but water. A little before night that present day the carrack departed again to sea, we all loosed our anchors, opened our sails, and followed. The day now left us, and our proud adversary, unwilling as it should seem to escape, put forth a light as before for us to follow him as afterwards we did to purpose. The night well-nigh spent, we commended again ourselves and came to God, when I observed more seeming devotion in our seamen that morning, than at any time before or after, while I kept them company, who, for the generality, are such a kind of people, that nothing will bow them, to bring them on their knees, but extreme hazards. When this exercise was ended, the day began to appear in a red mantle, which proved bloody to many that beheld it. And now we entered upon a second encounter, our four ships resolving to take their turns one after the other, that we might compel this proud Portuguese either to bend or break." The Chaplain then describes the death of a seaman named Raven, "who immediately before we began to engage, came to me and told me that he had a desire to follow his master;" also of a tailor, "who, while the company he sailed with were engaged, brought his pressing-iron to one of the gunners, and desiring him to put it into a piece of ordnance already laden, telling him that he would send it as a token to the Portuguese withal swearing that he would never work again at his trade; it pleased God immediately after to sentence him out of his own mouth, and to let his tongue to fall upon himself, for that great piece was no sooner discharged, but a great bullet was returned from the enemy, which struck him dead."

The battle eventually ended in the carrack being driven ashore, where Don Meneses and those who survived with him had to undergo great sufferings at the hands of inhospitable natives. Could anything be more unique than that little speech of the captain's about his having never a speech to make but to the cooper for a good cup of sack? or than the incident of the tailor putting his "goose" in the gun, and being killed shortly afterwards by a return shot from the Portuguese ship? This fight would have been a better theme for Tennyson's new ballad than the one he has chosen. Mr. Low's practical admission that the old East India Company's ships were the foundation of the Navy whose history he has set himself to write, has also enabled him to introduce a very spirited account of the sea-fights which Best, Downton, and other old naval worthies had with the Portuguese fleet, and in which the Portuguese invariably got the worst of it. Those who are familiar with the struggles the English had to make to get a footing in Surat, where they were opposed at every step by the intrigues of the Portuguese, then the favourites with the Moguls, will also be familiar with many of those sea-fights, the result of which was to disestablish the Portuguese in Mogul favour and pave the way for the future success of the English. When the Surat factors had made their position tolerably secure, in 1618 they opened communications with Mocha and Jask, the latter of which is situated near the entrance to the Persian Gulf. This expedition finally led to the extinction of the Portuguese Power in the Gulf which had been founded by Albuquerque, who conquered Ormuz, that wonderful island, now a desert, which Milton mentions in his marvellous description of the throne of Satan:—

> "High on a throne of royal state, which far
> Outshone the wealth of Ormus or of Ind;
> Or where the Gorgeous East, with richest hand,
> Show'rs on her Kings barbaric pearl and gold,
> Satan exalted sat."

Mr. Low, in this part of the chronicle, quotes Fryer, who visited India and the Persian Gulf between 1672 and 1681:—

> "Shau Abbas the Great, when he had enlarged his dominions from the Persian Gulf to the Caspian Sea, and lastly, when he was about to wage war with the sea itself, having not one port in the Bay of Persia, sent down Imaum Cooly Caun, the famous warrior-general of his forces, against Ormuz, and all the harbours the Portuguese had in possession of this side the Gulf; and a ship of our nation coming in, Captain Wedal was implored to assist the Persians against his and their enemies, which, the General asking, the sea-captain consented to, first stipulating that the Persian soldiers should not meddle with the spoils before the English mariners were satisfied." Dr. Fryer then enumerates the terms of the treaty, the Company engaging "to keep two men-of-war constantly to defend the Gulf," while they, in return "should have the first seat in the council and their agents be looked on with equal grace to their prime nobility."

The arrogant conduct of the Portuguese, in declining to permit foreign ships to navigate those seas without a pass from the Captain of one of their forts, and then only under oppressive conditions, aroused the opposition of the Company's agents at Surat, who, confident in the discipline and valour of their sailors, resolved to take the earliest opportunity of wresting from their rivals the supremacy of the Persian Gulf. At a consultation held in Swally Roads, a commission was given by the President and council at Surat, to Captains Blythe and Weddell, who were bound for Jask, near the entrance of the Gulf, with five good ships—the London, Jonas, Whale, Dolphin, and Lion, and four "pinnaces,"* which formed the nucleus of the newly formed local Marine. As the Portuguese had disturbed the trade and committed depredations upon our ships, the commander of the British squadron was authorized to capture any vessels flying the Portuguese flag, and make reprisals on other ships. Information was received that the enemy, under Ruy Frere de Andrada, was waiting on the coast of Persia, probably to attack the company's fleet, who were directed to use "all advantage" against the Portuguese, even in their own Ports, if approved by a general Council of war.

After a struggle, in which the Persians, mainly through the help given by the English fleet, proved the victors, the Portuguese surrendered Ormuz, after which their glory in the East departed. This was the next great work done by the new naval power which had sprung out of the charter granted by Queen Elizabeth to a small body of English merchants.

* The pinnace of that day was a schooner-rigged vessel of two or three masts, which was also propelled with oars. Shakespeare, in his play of Henry VI. makes the pinnace an independent vessel, though Falstaff speaks of it as a tender. The pinnace was used for war purposes and mounted guns.

THE PERSIAN GULF.

(From our own Correspondent.)

MUSCAT, March 29.

The country appears tranquil again, though it is hard to say how long it will remain so. His Highness's second eldest son proceeded to the extreme northern boundary of his father's dominions, and his visit has resulted in exciting ill-feeling between the rival Hinnawy and Ghafry clans. H. H. is already unpopular with the former, and it is to be feared the breach will be further widened by his son's proceedings.

H. H.'s only daughter was married on Saturday, the 16th March, to her cousin, Seyyid Harab bin Thowainee, and H. H., as is customary amongst his kinsfolk, left Muscat and took up his residence in Muttrah, for the three days the marriage ceremonies are supposed to extend over. While there a rumour gained currency that a force of Bedouins had made their *début* through the passes and were marching down. It turned out to be but a scare, yet is an apt illustration of the old and homely saying "uneasy lies the head that wears a crown," indicative of the position of these petty potentates of the East, whose tenure of power is necessarily short and always insecure.

The Political Resident Persian Gulf, Colonel E. C. Ross, left Bushire on the 23rd instant to visit the Arab and Persian coasts. He took passage in H. M. S. Teazer, R. N., Captain Wodehouse, and is expected to be absent from Bushire a fortnight. Major E. Mockler, Political Agent, Mekran Coast, is expected at Muscat in H. M. S. Arab, R. N., from Jask, whither he proceeded overland on his annual tour.

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS AS VOLUNTEERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I do not know if you are aware that Government servants in the Volunteer Corps labour under no ordinary disadvantage as regards leave to enable them to take a greater interest in the Volunteer movement. This hardship becomes aggravated when the head of the department does not happen to be a man of a liberal turn of mind and refuses the leave, when, of course, one has no other alternative but to remain behind and smart under the disappointment of not being able to join one's comrades, and ten to one fling volunteering to the winds by being driven to resign the corps.

Again, if one exhausts his casual leave for the year, through sickness, &c., the leave cannot be granted, even for a day, without consenting to the day's pay being deducted; but this is not enough as the concession on one's part means forfeiture of privilege leave for one or more months to which one may be entitled at the time. I think, Sir, in these hard times there are not many in the ranks who are willing to sacrifice their pay and leave, not to mention personal comfort, to serve Government in a double capacity as their civil and military servants. I therefore think that Government ought to give its employés, who are willing to place their services at its disposal, some substantial inducement, and this can only be done by granting them special leave. The special leave, if sanctioned, will prevent unnecessary objections being raised by the heads of departments; or, other objections under existing leave rules which are well known to H. E. the Governor, under whose fostering care the Bombay Volunteer Corps is what it is, and that is

READY AYE READY.

NOTES FROM AURUNGABAD.

(From our own Correspondent.)

CAMP, ELLORA, April 6.

On the evening of the 3rd instant there was a very heavy shower of rain, accompanied with hail the size of marbles. The hail shower lasted only for about five minutes, but it covered the ground like a sheet of ice. The rain has greatly cooled the atmosphere, and it was much needed, as water has become very scarce; the *bunnias* pretend that the rain has done harm to the grain crops and have consequently increased the prices. Grains were sold last week at almost famine prices.

Mr. Fitch, the Nizam's Divisional Engineer, is still on a tour in the district; and it would be well were he to run down the road from Jaulna to Nandgaum, which is in a disgraceful state in several parts, and order its repair. The cry is "no funds," yet an engineer is sent to repair some old ruins which seem to be considered of more importance than the road on which Her Majesty's Mails and her subjects travel.

A good road is now made to Roza, Doulatabad, and to the Caves of Ellora; excursionists consequently will find that the caves can now be comfortably reached.

Previous to Dr. Ardagh's departure to Europe, the congregation of the S. C. M. S., presided over by the Rev Mr. Ruttonjee Nowrojee, presented him with a very handsome illustrated Bible for the valuable services he rendered to the poor people during the famine of last year and also at other times.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co's. s. s. Australia, Captain G. F. Cates, sailed yesterday for Southampton, via the Suez Canal, with the English and other Mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Rev C M Pym, Capt Grigg, Capt Whitworth, Capt Malet and Mr Hooper.
For Venice—Mr and Mrs Grace and Mr G R Payter.

DEPARTURE OF THE TROOPSHIP SERAPIS.

Her Majesty's Indian Troopship Serapis, 4,173 tons, Captain Davidson, which sailed on the 6th instant for England, carried 37 officers, 11 ladies, and 27 children; also 575 men, 140 women, and 371 children. The following is the list of officers and their families:—

Col and Mrs. Foster and two children, late 12th Foot.
Lieut. H. Kinchant, 11th Hussars.
Lieut. and Mrs. H. M. G. Goldie and three children, R.E.
Major and Mrs. H. C. P. Rice and three children, Staff Corps.
Major T. N. Young and child, 62nd Foot.
Dy. Surg.-Genl. and Mrs. E. B. Tusan and two children, A.M.D.
Lieut. A. H. W. Brett, R.A.
Lieut. J. F. D. Fordyce, Staff Corps.
Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. F. W. Stubbs and two children, R.A.
Major and Mrs. F. W. Lukin and child, 3rd Hussars.
Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. T. E. Hall, late 49th Foot.
Lieut. E. A. Hughes, 2nd Queen's.
Lieut. H. C. Welch, 11th Hussars.
Lieut. G. C. Ricardo, 14th Hussars.
Capt. G. T. O'Brien, 43rd Regt.
Capt. G. J. Millard, 17th Regt.
Lieut. and Mrs. A. O. Green and child, R.E.
Lieut. C. H. Brookes, R.E.
Surg.-Major S. Bennett, A.M.D.
Surg.-Major A. Thomson, A.M.D.
Surg.-Major and Mrs. White and five children, A.M.D.
Surg.-Major and Mrs. O'Connell and three children, A.M.D.
Surg.-Major A. L. Browne, A.M.D.
Lieut. A. Hildebrand, R. E.
Lieut. C. E. Bedford, R.A.
Lieut. T. R. Bannatyne, Staff Corps.
Lieut. A. D. Macdonald, R. A.
Lieut. C. F. Magrath, R. A.
Lieut. A. C. Vincent, 73rd Regt.
Capt. A. H. Vaughan, 11th Foot.
Capt. and Mrs. deC Logan, 70th Foot.
Lieut. P. Lambart, 5th Foot.
Capt. G. Paterson, 1st Lancers.

PERFECTION.—Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer (the genuine only in pink paper wrappers) never fails to restore Grey Hair to its youthful colour, imparting to it new life, growth, and lustrous beauty. Its action is certain and thorough, quickly banishing greyness. It is not a dye. It ever proves itself the natural strengthener of the Hair. Its superiority and excellence are established throughout the world.—Sold by Treacher & Co., Bolton & Co., and D. Fernandes & Co. Bombay; Smith, Stanistreet & Co. and R. Scott, Thompson, & Co., Calcutta; De Beaux & Co., Madras; J. L. Lyell & Chitreffs & Co., Allahabad; E. Plomer & Co., Simla and Lahore; J Maitland & Co., Colombo and dealers in all principal Towns.—[Advt.]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Indian Telegraph.)

OUTBREAK OF PRISONERS AT THE RANGOON JAIL.

RANGOON, April 8.

Last night the Rangoon Jail was fired by the prisoners. Much damage was done. The guards killed two prisoners, another was seriously injured, and other prisoners were injured in attempting to escape.

(By Red Sea Cable.)

MOVEMENTS OF THE TURKS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 7.

The Turkish troops are about to reoccupy Boyukdere.

NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.

St. PETERSBURG, April 7.

It is announced that Russia has commenced negotiations for a new loan.

THE BREAKDOWN OF S. S. NIZAM.

SINGAPORE, April 8.

The s. s. Nizam will repair at Saigon and continue her voyage about the 16th inst. The mails were sent on yesterday to Hongkong.

LONDON, April 6, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with hardening tendency.

Fair Dhollera	4⅞
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-8⅝
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	81½
4½ per cent. do.	81½
5½ per cent. do.	90½
3 per cent. Consols for Account	94⅝
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	108⅞
Bar Silver	54½
Oriental Bank Shares	£40
Chartered do. do.	£23
Do. Mercantile Bank Shares	£28-10
Hongkong and Shanghai	£38

Arrival—Penang.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand ......1s. 8 11-16d. per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight..1s. 9d. ,,
Credits, 3 ,, ...1s. 8 15-16d. to 1s. 9d. ,,
Documents, 3 ,, ...1s. 9d. to 1s. 9 1-16d. ,,
Sovereigns each............Rs. 11-11.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and staff leave Bombay by train to day for Allahabad, *en route* to Simla, where Mr. Egerton remains for the season. Mrs. Egerton left India for England by yesterday's Mail steamer. Major Sandeman, C.S.I., who has been staying in Bombay for the last ten days, accompanies the Lieutenant-Governor's party. General and Mrs. Strachey are at present guests of Sir Richard Temple at Malabar Point.

The Dhond and Munmar Railway will be opened right through on Wednesday, the 17th inst., by Sir Richard Temple.

A correspondent, who is not by nature an alarmist, asks us if it is not the fact that the sudden collapse of traffic on the G. I. P. Railway is due rather to political than economical causes. Prices are still very high, yet owners of grain cart it away from the railway stations to hoard it up, instead of selling it. Why do they do so, unless they believe that evil times are approaching. In the Central Provinces, the Nizam's country, and the Deccan the soucars are everywhere converting their notes into cash in anticipation of a season of disturbance; and it is an old Mahratta custom to hoard grain when the air is full of rumours of strife.

Under instructions from Army Head-Quarters, all officers who may be on leave or furlough in Bombay (except those on medical certificate), are directed to rejoin their corps at once, all leave and furlough being cancelled.

A most exciting and stirring incident occurred on the evening of Wednesday last, at the band-stand, Bangalore. The splendid band of H. M.'s 67th, after having played the usual number of tunes, suddenly struck up the well-known popular ballad, popular all over England just now—

We don't want to fight, but, by jingo, if we do,
We've got the men, we've got the ships, we've got the money too—

the whole strength of the band accompanying the music with the words. The effect was instantaneous and electric. The public crowded round the stand and listened, the greatest enthusiasm prevailing. At the conclusion of the song, tremendous bursts of applause and loud and long continued clapping of hands followed. The scene was exciting, and the old band stand has not known such an incident since its erection.

Mr W. Theobald, Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey, writes from Jhelum to confirm the statement that serious scarcity exists in Cashmere: "Scarcity, I am well informed, prevails in the valley more or less, and actual famine among the outer hills. Refugees from Poonch are crowding into the Punjab, and not only in the Jhelum and Kishungunga Vallies is the pressure very sore, but in Hazara likewise. If the people are not actually dying like flies they seem to be next door to it. Relief works of an insufficient character are opened in Hazara, the local officers being left to their own resources, and things look so bad in our own district, that I am convinced it is no exaggeration to say they are very bad in Cashmere. Flour is here seven seers the rupee, and stocks very low."

The *Madras Mail*—We learn from a private letter by the present Mail that the Sandhurst cadets who, under ordinary circumstances, would have been leaving that institution after the midsummer examination, have been called upon to undergo their final examination at Easter, in order that they may be at once drafted into the army. Consequently those cadets who are destined for India have been warned that they may have to join their regiments in May or June instead of at the end of the year.

At the University Convocation, Madras, held on Friday last, at which His Grace the Governor presided, Dr. Furnell, Principal of the Medical College, delivered an address, in the course of which he complained that his profession was unhonoured and untitled, while the sister professions had their ambitions stimulated and their exertions rewarded by titles and dignities of the highest order. What Dr. Furnell had to say on this old grievance will be read with interest by all the members of his profession. He said:—

> Medicine is not a science which the people of India, of all people, and especially the Brahmins, should despise or neglect. It originated with you, and the prejudices which now debar you from its study had no existence in your golden age. It is essentially a study worthy of the noblest faculties of man, and one which the shrewd, patient, clear intellects of the people of this country, especially the Brahmins, would master and adorn. But is there not something else which keeps the bold intellects amongst you from choosing Medicine as a career? I am afraid there is; and here, as a servant of Government, it behoves me to be careful in what I say, but I take courage from the Viceroy's witty figure of speech on a late occasion, and feel sure that no English Government would wish to be treated as the Parsees treat their dead—*to be surrounded by a Tower of Silence*. Medicine is not an honoured calling amongst Englishmen. There is no use blinking the fact. It is the Cinderella amongst professions. It wears the poor clothing and does the drudgery, whilst its sisters, Law and Divinity, and in this country Arms and the Civil Service, are clad in purple and fine linen and obtain all the honours. You hear it called an "honourable profession," a "noble" profession, but this alludes to its rewards. *No English Physician, ever so famous, was ennobled.* In this country no English Physician has ever been deemed worthy a seat in the Legislative Council. If the English gods churned the ocean for lost treasures, I am afraid it's not a learned Physician they would bring up; or if by chance they did, they would not make him king of Benares; they would most probably pop him in again and go on churning, until a lawyer or a clergyman came up to fill the place to be made a Chancellor or an Archbishop. It would be waste of time on this occasion my offering any speculations as to why this is so. I must content myself with simply mentioning the fact and pointing out how, in my opinion—open, I feel acutely, to the misconstruction of professional jaundice—this state of things is injurious to the commonwealth. In the first place it deters the men who would honour and benefit medicine with their acquirements and social influence, seeking a career in this most useful and intellectual profession. All men of any worth are more or less ambitious of distinctions, and such men avoid Medicine and overcrowd the ranks of other professions. You do it in this country. But in other ways of even more importance it is injurious. How many fair enterprises of our country have been shipwrecked, because the feeble voice of Medicine (feeble from its position) has been contemptuously silenced or set aside? But let me turn from this ungrateful feature of my subject. Just as in the fairy tales, the resplendent Prince appears at last with the glass slipper and elevates poor Cinderella to her proper sphere, so some far-seeing and benevolent statesman, some Lord Herbert of Lea, will come and place Medicine in her proper place, so that not only its sons shall be honored, which is after all a secondary consideration, but the voices of its "ancients" listened to when they speak of what they know, and the subjects of our Gracious Empress saved from unnecessary suffering and pestilence.

A correspondent of the *Hindu Patriot* gives the following particulars regarding the alleged torture and murder of the Babaji by the Rajah of Puri, for which he is now being tried:—

> The statements and depositions show that the deceased Babaji had the reputation of curing all sorts of distempers, which attracted the notice of the Dowager Rani whose adopted son the Rajah is; and that the Rani, on a certain occasion, sent a message to the deceased to cure the Rajah of what she believed to be signs of insanity, or, to quote the words of the Babaji, the Rani believed "the Rajah was losing his senses." The Babaji then sent a *tulasi* leaf with an intimation that the Rajah will be cured in eight days. It would thus appear that there was some misunderstanding between the Dowager Rani and the Rajah, and this trifling matter was, as you will perceive, from what fell from the Raja's own lips at the time of assault, gravely misrepresented to him. Influenced by this misrepresentation, Gopi Singh, peon of the Rajah, accompanied by another servant, was sent to fetch the deceased, Siva Das Babaji, from Damodurpur, a village about 5 miles from Puri. He started on the noon of the 29th February, and returned with Babaji at 8 the same evening. While passing by the Puri Police Station the head constable Giridhari Lal accosted the Babaji and requested him to sit awhile at the station, but the Babaji said he had been sent for by the Rajah, and would, if possible, call at the station on his return. Rabaji was then shown in, his four companions (his disciples) being ordered to wait at the main entrance. The Babaji was then taken to the Rajah's private Gymnasium situated in a secluded part of the Palace when he was ordered to sit down. No sooner did he do so than about 10 or 12 servants of the Raja fell upon him and commenced a series of brutal tortures: they belaboured him with clubs and fists, human ordure being put into his mouth, the mouth being at the same time tied up with a piece of cloth; then a number of pieces of pith were rammed into the intestines by means of a stick, and it has been already noted that the man passed 39 such pieces before his death; then a lighted torch was applied to his private and posterior parts. The deceased also suspected, from his inability to pass water immediately after the assault, that some substance resembling lime (of which there were marks at the time of the medical examination) was pushed into the urethra. In this state he was thrown out by a back-door into a blind lane behind the Rajah's house, where a chaplet, covered with filth, was found the following morning and identified by him: from this place he managed to crawl to the lion-gate of the temple, a distance of about 600 feet, and was completely overcome there; he was observed at 12 p. m. by two night-patrols, and taken to the Police Station. The man was then carried in a *palki* to the Police Station, and then conveyed to the hospital. According to the statement of the compounder, the man died on the 8th March.

The *Statesman*—The isolation and dreariness of Indian provincial life, and of its effects upon work we have occasionally dwelt upon; but have not pointed out what would be in some measure a remedy—to give more liberal privilege leave rules. Civilians, of all sorts—and it is these that we have in mind—can obtain but one month's leave in the year, which may be accumulated to three months in three years, while soldiers get two months each year, and some even more. Now a month in India, even in these days of improved locomotion, is not of much use. At least a week will be exhausted in travelling backwards and forwards, and there are only three weeks left, while the expenses, if a man is married, are very great. To many men, therefore, the month's privilege leave is an idle privilege; it cannot be taken advantage of, and accumulation must be resorted to. At the end of thirty-three months of longing and expectation, the right has been acquired, and a man can take his leave either in England or in India. In the former case he gets about six weeks in England—no slight boon; in the latter, about 11 weeks in the hills, and he meets men and rubs his mind against theirs. But the English leave is a feverish scramble, and whether the leave is taken in India or England, some of the worst months have to be encountered. By altering the time to six weeks, with accumulation to four months and-a-half, leave in either country would be of much more value and more re-invigorating, and the worst months might be avoided; moreover, the work of the country, we venture to say, would not suffer. Six weeks is not an extravagant amount of leave for those whose work is in an unhealthy country, and therefore very trying; and as regards the accumulated period, the current work is far less dislocated by the introduction of a new man for four months and-a-half than for three months. Nor would the expense of such an arrangement be significantly increased. Those who have the making of these rules, are unfortunately the very people who need them least. The members of the Government of India are in a good climate all the year round, have social and mental diversions, and the opportunity of discussion, and the power of improvement by contact with other minds, which is denied to most. It is no matter for surprise if they do not feel keenly how these things are altogether denied to the majority; but their use cannot be gainsaid. It is no inherent superiority in many cases, but the presence of such advantages enables ordinary men to become respectable Secretaries or Members of Council, and gives them in fact such power as they have of exercising right judgment and reasonable criticism. Sweetness and light are absolutely needed for the proper cultivation of character and judgment, and they are obtainable by the happy few in India, more or less, daily throughout the year. But to the majority they are quite unknown. The condition of work makes this unfortunately inevitable; but if they cannot be enjoyed in small quantities, and frequently, then for those who are deprived of them for so long, there should, as we have stated, be larger opportunities than at present. We do not mean that there should be two sets of rules—one for the fortunate and one for the unfortunate. What we urge is that the rules should be improved for all. They are needed in behalf of the miserable majority, but that is no reason why the happy few should not be still happier.

The *Statesman* hears that "a recent despatch from Mr. Elias, Joint Commissioner of Ladakh, to the Government of India, was tampered with on its way, inasmuch as the wrapper was torn open and certain documents extracted, as well as a few bills. Some of the officials of the Maharajah of Cashmere are suspected, and the matter is being investigated. Mr. Elias' ultimate destination is, it is said, Kashghar. Tents and a complete equipment for travelling are now being purchased for him by Mr. Shaw in Calcutta. People are speculating on the object of our Government in deputing another Envoy to Kashghar, in the present excited and disordered state of that country."

A China paper states that Dr. Macartney, the English Secretary to the Chinese Legation, has taken out a patent for a new instrument, by which the latitude and longitude can be ascertained on shore at any time when the sun is visible, and which, it is expected, will, with some modifications (which there is every reason to believe can be readily made), render it possible to take the longitude at sea at any time of day when the sun is not obscured, instead of only at noon. If this proves to be the fact, it will be of the greatest importance to Mariners.

The Rev. H. Dodwell was tried at the Central Criminal Court, London, on the 15th ult., for feloniously shooting at the Master of the Rolls with intent to murder him. The jury, after about half an hour's consideration, brought in the following verdict—"We find that the prisoner fired the pistol, but that it was not charged with anything calculated to kill or do grievous bodily harm; and that he fired the pistol whilst labouring under a delusion as to his supposed wrong." In obedience to the direction of the Judge, Mr. Baron Huddleston, they then brought in a verdict of "Not Guilty." The prisoner was then charged with a common assault, and the jury found him "Guilty, but not responsible for his actions." The Judge then said "that is a verdict of not guilty on the ground of insanity; and you will be detained during Her Majesty's pleasure." The prisoner, as he was being removed from the dock, said: "I pledge you my honour, my lord, that there was nothing in the pistol but paper, and that the facts will be found as I have stated them before God." To which Mr. Baron Huddleston replied, "That is what the jury have found."

Spectator—It is stated, apparently with truth, that Prince Bismarck is most anxious that Great Britain should have Egypt, and everybody inquires what his motive can be. Is he desirous of compensation? Is he trying to set England and France by the ears? or is he in hopes that England may be drowned in the Nile? Clearly, he being Bismarck, his motive must be a wicked one. It is not our business to defend Prince Bismarck, but still there is always a chance that he may know the broad facts of the situation. One of those facts is, that there will never be assured peace in the East till England is safe in her route to India. Another is that Russia, while afraid of England, will always be wanting to conciliate France. And a third is, that Germany wants assured peace more than anything else. Those three reasons seem to us to afford at least a reasonable explanation of Prince Bismarck's action, though he may be also influenced by a dislike not infrequent among the Germans—though greatly contemned by English Tories—to see a great historic country wretchedly misgoverned.

It is mentioned by the home correspondent of a contemporary as a curious instance of fashion in book-buying, that some of the fugitive pamphlets, which Mr. Ruskin has, at various times, issued at the price of six-pence or a shilling and which people bought and threw aside as they would an Academy catalogue, are now selling for a sovereign a copy.

A Queensland Judge, according to an Australian paper, has passed probably the shortest sentence on record. An unfortunate women had found life so difficult a conundrum that she gave it up, or rather endeavoured to find the solution at the bottom of the Brisbane River. After an impressive address, His Honour sentenced the trembling woman to one minute's imprisonment.

The ill wind of the famine has blown some good to the signallers in the Government Telegraph Department, Madras, for in appreciation of the invaluable services rendered by them, and as a reward for their having worked night and day without even "famine allowance," their already enormous salaries of Rs. 32 a month have been increased by the munificent sum of Rs. 3 a month.—*Madras Mail.*

INSTALLATION OF H. H. THE THAKORE SAHEB OF BHOWNUGGUR.

(From our own Correspondent.)

BHOWNUGGUR, April 5.

The joint administration established at Bhownuggur about nine years back, when its late ruler, Jaswantsinghjee, died leaving his eldest son and heir a minor, terminated last evening. The present ruler, Tukhtsingjee, came of age today, and under instructions from Government, the Political Agent handed over the reins of administration to His Highness this morning. The excellent training which the young prince has received during the long period of his minority, and the good qualities both of the head and heart which even in the short period of his probation as a member of the joint administration were evinced so often, have endeared him to his subjects. For many months past, since the gracious intention of Government to restore the administration of the territory of Bhownuggur to the rule of its native chief was made known, the people have anxiously waited for the approach of that auspicious occasion; and the rejoicings that have prevailed during the past week testify to the general satisfaction with which the people regard the event. Without fear of exaggeration it might be stated that the resources of few native towns can surpass those of Bhownuggur in the matter of fitting it out gaily on auspicious occasions, and the spirit and energy with which these resources have been availed of here this time have resulted in producing a most brilliant effect.

The ceremony of the installation was fixed to take place at 7 o'clock this morning. Exactly at that hour, Mr. Peile, the Political Agent entered the Durbar, accompanied by Colonel Parr, joint administrator, Major Watson, President of the Rajasthanic Court, and Mr. Percy Fitzgerald, Assistant Political Agent in Gohelwar, Mr. Proctor Sims and Mr. Fernandez. Mr. Peile was escorted thither by Dewan Gowreeshanker Oodeshanker, C.S.I., from the Motee Baug, on leaving which a salute of eleven guns was fired. The Political Agent was greeted at the entrance to the durbar room by His Highness the Thakore Saheb, who was then conducted by the Political Agent on his right, and by Colonel Parr, the British joint administrator on his left, to a chair of State placed on a dais. After he was seated here, the Political Agent took his seat on a separate dais on His Highness's right hand. It would not be amiss to give here a brief account of the arrangements and the general appearance of the durbar. The durbar room is a big hall in the palace of the chief, which has hitherto been used for gatherings on occasions of State. The inner decorations are simple and free from the tawdry ornamentation for which the palaces of native chiefs are generally famous. A few rich and handsome chandeliers, some big mirrors, and weapons artistically arranged on the walls, which have also some rich Sanskrit mottoes painted by native workmen upon them, are the main features of the decorations. For the present occasion rows of chairs were arranged on either side of the Thakore Saheb's dais, and the floor was covered with a very rich carpet. On the right of the dais, seats for British officers, the representatives of other States, the Agency establishment officials and others were provided, while on the left were seats for His Highness's ministers, kinsmen, and some of the *elite* of the Bhownuggur inhabitants. Among those who graced the occasion as guests were Rao Bahadurs Shambhuprasad, of Morvee, and Gokaljee Jhala, of Joonagudh, who was accompanied by his Bombay agent, Mr. Mansukhram Soorgaram; also Mr. Haridas Vebaridas, of Wudwan, and Mr. Bhapubhai, dufterdar. Besides these, there were many lesser lights of the "*Corps Diplomatique* of Kattywar," and the hall when filled with what might be called the *crême de la crême* of the durbars of this province, showed an imposing appearance which was heightened by the glittering and variegated costumes of the different clans and communities of Kattywar.

After the Thakore Saheb, the Political Agent, and the whole assembly were seated, Colonel Parr advanced to hand over the State seal to His Highness. This was delivered and received with a courteous bow, and the event was proclaimed to the expectant populace by the booming of fifteen guns to which the Maharaja is entitled, the band also playing a lively air. In a few seconds more, the Political Agent delivered a most impressive and eloquent speech, which is given below in full:—

> Maharaja Rawal Shri Takhtsingji, Thakore Saheb of Bhownuggur,—Yesterday's sun set on your last day of pupilage, and that which has just risen sees you ascended to the seat from which your predecessors administered policy and justice, the seat whereof the cares and honours will be around you henceforward as long as your life shall last. Your city is full of rejoicing, the natural and laudable joy of your people at the return of their domestic dynasty to the power which we have ceased to hold in trust. I can enter into their gladness, but here in this hall filled with the able ministers and officers whom I used to see surrounding the late Thakore, in this building where I first knew you as a child of tender years beside your father's knee, let me lead you for a brief space to the more serious and solemn thoughts which this ceremonial suggests.
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> You have passed through your boyhood and early manhood under the care of that great power which is in this continent supreme. I have watched your growth from the home of childhood to the college which your gratitude has enriched, and from the college through your probation in public life; and I know that you hold in affectionate remembrance the names of Percival, and Watson, and Parr, and Macnaghten, and Nutt, and that their teaching and example have cultivated a simple, generous and open nature into the promise of a good man. And now your tutors have completed their task, and you have acceded to-day to the full stature and dignity of manhood and sovereignty.
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> Before I speak of the future, let me direct your thoughts to the history of your house, and its connection with the British Government. Somewhat more than a century has elapsed since the name of the great Company was first heard in Kattywar through its chief and council of Surat. Your ancestors, the Rawals of Sihor, were then lords of but a little seignory, and the walls and towers which Bhownuggur has long outgrown, were still fresh from the quarry. Of the rise of Bhownuggur I will only say that enterprise and boldness succeeded as they commonly do in troubled times. At the beginning of this century Bhownuggur had made its way into the first rank of Kattywar States, and observed what then ensued. The British Government interposed in favour of peace between the Mahratta rulers and their tributaries, existing possessions were confirmed, the tribute was fixed, and the Mulkgiri forces withdrew from Kattywar. You know how unbroken the subsequent peace has been, and how wealth and trade and civilization have come and increased as they always will when peace prevails. No State profited as much as by British supremacy as the newly consolidated State of Bhownuggur. Opportunity for its peaceful development as a commercial State was supplied by the British guarantee. Since the beginning of the century it has rested in absolute security within the bulwark of British power, at no charges for the munitions of war, with no increase of its tribute, with the arts and commerce of the world brought freely to its doors through Bombay. Now consider the convulsions of the countries of Europe during the early part of this century. Trace the history of the small States which were the prize and sport of their great neighbours. If anyone would have you be discontented because you are not independent in your external relations, judge from history whether the possession of a foreign policy be more an embarrassment or a blessing to the smaller powers. Consider the wars in which the Western nations have been engaged since 1854. Look at the ruin of property and the waste of wealth or ornaments, and you will learn to value justly your inviolate peace.
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> Such are the antecedents of the State, which, with flourishing finances and much good work in progress, we have handed over to you at the end of your minority, and which you are henceforward to govern. And now let me speak to you of yourself and of the duties and responsibilities which lie before you.
>
> I will not call those duties easy or those responsibilities light, for in truth your powers in internal administration are very large and absolute. You are under no restriction of law or constitution, but of course the greater the freedom of action, the greater the personal responsibility; and high responsibility can only be met by patient work and anxious thought. The ruler of Bhownuggur cannot be idle or luxurious, or indifferent, for consider the misery which must ensue to your 4,00,000 subjects if you fall away from the severe and noble ideal of duty which I would have you form and keep before you. It will not suffice you to be generally kind-hearted and well-meaning. Exercise on others if you will that softer virtue which droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven, and is enthroned in the hearts of kings, but with your self you must hold strict account. You are to be in person a judge, and you will have to judge as against yourself. Impulse will often tell you that those who stand up against you for their rights are unreasonable and factious and insolent. Do not believe it. Set your own fancy and will aside and rigorously award to your humblest dependent the justice which is his birth-right as a man. Again, you appoint your own judges and they hold their places at your pleasure. Encourage them to judge without fear or favour. If you invade the independence of your judges by one hint or one frown, you debase the pure and noble form of justice to a false and crooked sham. Again, you may do as you will with your time. Then do not be too busy to be just; do not be too idle to be just. Believe me it is no light labour to sit in judgment sworthily. It requires the highest efforts of a patient intellect and a pure heart. The brain that is clouded and the conscience that is dulled with luxury is not fit for the judgment seat.
>
> Also you must watch against the insidious flatterer who will use your weaknesses as allies to undermine your principles. Do not permit him to praise your qualities of head or heart. Appreciate them yourself. Do not open your ears to his opinions and reports of men. Judge them by their deeds. Do not let him suggest how you should act, or how much work you should do. Refer this to your conscience. Whenever a man would make you more indulgent and lenient to yourself than your judgment approves distrust him, for he has something to gain by making you fall from your independence.
>
> I have named some of the dangers which will assail you from within and without, but it would be idle to tell you of them, if I did not also suggest how you may arm yourself against them. To be properly armed against them you must be master of yourself. You are in a great degree isolated by your station, and therefore you must be able to stand alone. Your acts will be sharply criticized and judged in that fierce light that beats upon a throne, be it great or small, but they will be met by that resistance which quickly warns people of humbler station when they trench on their neighbour's rights. You have to take the lead in action, not to follow the lead of others after looking to see what they do. You can only receive advice with caution. You can only trust yourself after rigorous questioning of your motives. How, then, are you to assure yourself that you are not perplexing your people by caprice, or disgusting them by selfishness, or estranging them by indifference or hardness? I reply that you must establish an ideal standard to which you can refer the problems of daily life. Form it by studying the history of the lives of wise and good men. Rest your mind on great examples. If you cannot be a Marcus, an Aurelius, or an Akbar, at least let them be your models. Make the toleration and humanity and manliness of statesmen and soldiers and philosophers your daily precedents. They will not deceive nor flatter, and by imitating them you may be at once strong and consistent and just. If this looks like returning to school, I tell you that you are indeed only now entering into the school of life. Believe as a great writer tells us that it is not idleness and ease but rather toil and difficulty and danger that commend themselves to the soul of man. And remember if my advice seems severe habitude makes all things easier in time. High thoughts and noble actions will become second nature to him who clings to a pure ideal. But what comes of the habitude of luxury and a second nature of self-indulgence and apathy? Hear what Tacitus says of an Emperor of Rome:—Vitellius, umbraculis hortorum abditus ut ignava animalia, quibus si cibum suggeras, jacent, torpeutque, prœterita, instantia, futura, parioblivione dimiserat.
>
> I have enlarged on your duty of doing justice in the widest sense, because that is of the first importance both to your own character and to the happiness of your people. Of financial matters I need say little. You have no debts and your treasury is full. As to the spending of that surplus and your general policy my advice to you is strenuously to pursue the destiny which was marked out for this city by Bhowsing, its founder. Spend freely in connecting it with the great system of communications over which the commerce of this empire travels. Bring it out of isolation on to the high road of trade. Enable your subjects to procure the commodities of other countries easily and cheaply and to command the most favourable markets for their own. I have said nothing here of the pleasures of rule. I might say much. I might enlarge on the delight of doing good to men, of raising great public works, of cultivating the fine arts and filling your State with objects of beauty. But I will leave this unsaid, for I do not forget that we have stolen a few hours for this ceremonial from the cares and anxieties which are hanging heavily in the present season over every ruler and officer in Kattywar. I will therefore only bid you heartily God speed, assuring you that many of us will watch your course with affectionate interest, and exhorting you to bear yourself manfully and uprightly in your exercise of sovereign power as one responsible in your public actions to the Crown of England and in your heart and conscience to God.

This excellent address, rendered all the more impressive by the effective manner in which it was delivered, was heard with rapt attention by His Highness and the whole assembly. Those who had the advantage of understanding English especially were full of admiration of the sound and moral precepts inculcated therein. By the way, this was perhaps the first occasion on which the restoration to its chief of a State, temporarily placed under joint administration, was effected, and Mr. Peile's speech was of a kind which might very well be imitated on like occasions in future. The counsels given to the newly installed Chief were no doubt very interesting, and the example of Akbar, of Marcus Aurelius and other immortal kings must no doubt have reminded His Highness of many more such patterns of royalty of whom he must have read in college, and whom let us hope, he will strive to imitate in the long career which is before him. He was no doubt at this time reminded of those great Hindoo Rajput princes from whom he claims his descent, and whose exploits as sung by his native bards were the glory of a by-gone as they are the wonder of the present age. The Latin quotation in Mr. Peile's speech, which I find, occurs in *Taciti Historiarium* Lib. III, 36, and which may literally be applied to many native chiefs, was a hint which the representative of the British Government might very well throw to a native prince to whose sole independent sway he was committing the destinies of four hundred thousand souls. But the antecedents of the young chief, and the confidence he appears to have inspired in his subjects assure us that the time will never come when it would be necessary to institute a comparison between the Chief of Bhownuggur and the subject of Tacitus' remarks, the pleasure-seeking and gluttonous Vitellius.

After the Political Agent had concluded his speech, the young Maharaja delivered the following address:—

> Mr. Peile and Gentlemen.—It is with feelings of sincere gratitude that I have to thank the British Government for entrusting me with the sole charge of my State, which has been hitherto so ably managed and taken care of during my minority after the death of my lamented father.
>
> I assure you, Sir, that I will always follow in the footsteps of my illustrious predecessors on this *gadee* in maintaining friendly and loyal relations with the Paramount Power. On this auspicious occasion it is a matter of great satisfaction to me that this installation ceremony should have been performed by you, Mr. Peile, who have taken such a deep interest in the welfare and good government of Kattywar, and who have a special regard for me and my State. I am very grateful to Mr. Percival, Major Watson and Colonel Parr for their having performed their duties as joint administrators with so much ability and satisfaction. I shall follow them as my guides in the administration of my State, and shall always be glad to ask the advice of the Political Agent when I find it necessary to do so. I am confident that my karbharee, Mr. Gowrishankar, and assistant karbharee, Mr. Shamaldas, will never fail to render me every assistance as they have hitherto done in the future administration of my State, and in my endeavours to secure the welfare and prosperity of my subjects. I take this opportunity of thanking you all sincerely, gentlemen, for the trouble you have taken to be present here to-day on this occasion.

His Highness delivered these sentiments fluently and audibly, and the earnestness which he seemed to throw in his assurances was very marked.

Mr. Shamaldas, the assistant karbharee, next translated the speech into Gujaratee for the benefit of those not acquainted with English. The young Thakore Saheb then placed Mr. Peile on his right on a magnificent sofa, and conversed freely with him for some time. The usual distribution of *pan suparee* and *uttur* concluded the durbar, before the dispersing of which Colonel Parr and other officers offered their congratulations to His Highness on the installation.

The next business proceeded with was the presentation of presents from some of the native durbars to the Thakore Saheb. These consisted of richly embroidered cloths, and valuable necklaces. After this, His Highness was pleased to accept addresses in Gujaratee and Persian from the Hindoo and the Mahomedan communities respectively. These addresses were full of loyal expressions of joy, and the Gujaratee especially was bristling with verses in all manner of metres.

During the day there were great rejoicings everywhere. At night there were splendid illuminations, fireworks, and other amusements, but of these as well as other items I defer sending a description, as this letter has already become so long, and as even in the shade, the thermometer stands here exactly at 100 degrees.

BOMBAY.

The 21st Regiment N. I. will furnish a guard of honour, consisting of 100 rank and file, with band and colours, under the command of a European officer, at the Byculla station this afternoon at 5-40, on the occasion of the departure of His Honour the Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab. A salute of 15 guns will be fired on the occasion.

Departure by the Mail Steamer.—Among the passengers who left by yesterday's Mail steamer was the Hon'ble Mrs. R. E. Egerton, wife of the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab. She drove to the Apollo Bunder in the Governor's carriage-and-four, escorted by four sowars of His Excellency's body guard, and accompanied by the Lieutenant Governor and members of his staff. She was received at the head of the bunder by Major Rivett-Carnac, Captain Dean-Pitt, Mr. Nugent, Secretary to Government, Mr. Mackenzie, Under-Secretary, the French Consul, and others. Miss Temple and several of the abovenamed gentlemen accompanied her to the Mail steamer.

The Vehar Lake.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 30th March, was 48 feet. In the corresponding week last year it was 50 feet and 6 tenths.

Tramway Prizes.—The following are the winning numbers for the month of March:—

No. 021160 of anna ½ of Rs. 50.
No. 167227 of anna 1 of Rs. 50.
No. 066219 of anna ½ of Rs. 50.

The Apollo Press Company.—We understand from a reliable source, that the offer lately made by Government to the above company for the purchase of the foreshore rights vested in this company has now been increased to Rs. 4,75,000. It is considered by some persons to be a good offer.

Presentation.—On Saturday evening last, at the G. I. P. Railway Reading Room, Byculla, a very handsome gold chronometer watch, valued at Rs. 315, was presented to Mr. J. Watchman, who has filled the office of foreman blacksmith at the Byculla works for a number of years, and who is one of the oldest and most generally respected servants of the company. Mr. Watchman left by yesterday's Mail steamer for England.

Milk and Water.—A correspondent writes, "I am surprised that the authorities and the public of Bombay allow the sellers of milk to impose as they do on their customers, in most instances giving only about half milk, the other half water. I cannot say that the milk is adulterated with what is injurious to health, but when full money is paid for what is supposed to be a genuine article, the mixture should be regarded as a swindle. When they are detected in what they do, they will tell you that they made a mistake, and then they offer good milk out of another vessel. I would recommend families to purchase two annas worth of nitric acid, and on occasion drop on the milk one or two drops of the acid, when what is milk or curd will then separate, and the water contained in the mixture, will be seen at once. Then a constable of police should be sent for, and the milk vendor prosecuted as an impostor."

Suicide.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday on view of the body of Rama Luximon, who was a municipal hearse driver. The verdict was that deceased committed suicide by drowning himself in a well.

Assaults.—Two Hindoos, named Keeroo Gunnoo and Bhickoo Mahadoo, were on Saturday last convicted by the Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Sunwar Sookajee, and were fined Rs. 100 each; further they were bound over in a sum of Rs. 200 each to keep the peace.—A Mahomedan named Mahomed Munjot, was yesterday fined by the same Magistrate Rs. 15, or in default to one month's hard labour in the Common Jail, for assaulting Kisson Ballaram.

The Police Torture Case.—The judgment of the Session Judge, Poona, in the case of the four District Police constables, who were tried and convicted by him for voluntarily causing hurt to one Bhagoo Mulhair to extort a confession, was delivered on Saturday. This judgment is characterized by great discrimination and a singular ability to appreciate the evidence of native witnesses. These high qualities of a criminal judge are associated in Mr. Phillpotts with others equally essential. The Police constables have been sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment; and all who were at the trial will say they richly deserved their punishment.—*Deccan Herald.*

The Traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 30th March 1878 was 1,84,697 maunds, and in money Rs. 83,952. The quantities carried and the earnings compared with 1877 are as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 30th Mar. 1878.	Week ending 31st Mar. 1877.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 16,501	Mds 72,701	...	Mds 56,200
Amount	Rs. 10,366	Rs. 48,037	...	Rs. 37,671
GRAIN—				
Weight	Mds 47,815	Mds 42,129	Mds 5,686	...
Amount	Rs. 12,246	Rs. 9,199	Rs 3,047	...
JAGREE—				
Weight	Mds 12,175	Mds 12,905	...	Mds 730
Amount	Rs. 6,802	Rs. 6,669	Rs. 133	...
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds. 102	Mds 734	...	Mds 632
Amount	Rs. 258	Rs. 1,855	...	Rs. 1,600
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 4,111	Mds 6,055	...	Mds 1,944
Amount	Rs. 3,734	Rs. 6,198	...	Rs. 2,464
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 38,114	Mds 39,852	...	Mds 1,738
Amount	Rs. 5,995	Rs. 8,369	...	R.s. 2,374
SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 8,958	Mds 81,700	...	Mds. 72,742
Amount	Rs. 4,098	Rs. 37,533	...	Rs. 33,435
SUGAR—				
Weight	Mds 4,952	Mds 4,948	Mds. 4	...
Amount	Rs. 2,828	Rs. 2,687	Rs. 141	...
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds 1,03,222	Mds 1,59,623	...	Mds 56,401
Amount	Rs. 31,479	Rs. 41,208	...	Rs. 9,729
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 2,35,950	Mds 4,20,647	...	Mds 1,84,697
Amount	Rs. 77,806	Rs. 1,61,758	...	Rs. 83,952

The Traffic on the G. I. P. Railway.—The increase in goods traffic on the G. I. P. Railway for the week ending 30th March was 63,391 maunds, and the decrease in money Rs. 50,430. The quantities carried and the earnings compare with 1877 as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 30th Mar. 1878.	Week ending 31st Mar. 1877.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 1,42,747	Mds 1,28,777	Mds 13,970	...
Amount	Rs. 1,71,345	Rs. 1,55,188	Rs.. 16,157	...
GRAIN AND SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 4,26,988	Mds 5,74,669	...	...
Amount	Rs. 2,45,260	Rs. 3,39,750	...	Mds 70,183
WHEAT*—				
Weight	Mds 77,498	•	...	
Amount	Rs. 43,051		...	Rs. 51,439
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 50,584	Mds 62,455	...	Mds 11,871
Amount	Rs. 24,980	Rs. 32,009	...	Rs. 7,029
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds 1,998	Mds 2,695	...	Mds 697
Amount	Rs. 6,669	Rs. 9,125	...	Rs. 2,456
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 14,439	Mds 13,638	Mds 801	...
Amount	Rs. 21,828	Rs. 21,175	Rs. 653	...
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds 2,16,637	Mds 2,12,048	Mds 4,589	...
Amount	Rs. 1,25,152	Rs. 1,31,468	...	Rs. 6,316
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 9,30,891	Mds 9,94,282	...	Ms 63,391
Amount	Rs. 6,38,285	Rs. 6,88,715	...	Rs. 50,430

* Wheat was included last year with Grain and Seed.

RECEIPTS FOR MAKING ICED DRINKS.

Claret Cup.—1 bottle claret, 1 pint German seltzer or soda water, a small bunch of balm, a small bunch of burrage, 1 orange cut in slices, ½ a cucumber sliced thick, 1 glass of cognac sherry, or curacoa, 1 oz. bruized sugar-candy, a sprig of verbena. *Process.*—Place these ingredients in a covered jug well immersed in rough ice, stir all together with a silver spoon, and when the cup has been iced for about an hour strain or decanter it on free from the herbs, &c.

Badminton Cup.—1 bottle red Burgundy, 1 quart German seltzer or soda water; the rind of 1 orange, the juice of two oranges, 1 wineglass of curacoa, 1 bunch of balm, 1 bunch of burrage, a sprig of verbena, 1 oz. bruised sugarcandy, a few slices of cucumber.

Champagne Cup.—1 bottle champagne, 1 quart German seltzer or soda water, 2 oranges sliced, a bunch of balm, 1 oz. bruised sugarcandy, a bunch of burrage.

Sauterne Cup.—1 bottle sauterne, 1 pint vichy or soda water, 2 oranges sliced, a bunch of balm, 1 oz. bruised sugarcandy, a bunch of burrage.

Moselle Cup.—1 bottle sparkling or still moselle, 1 quart German seltzer or soda water, a bunch of balm, a bunch of burrage, 2 oranges sliced, 1 oz. bruised sugarcandy, 1 glass sherry or brandy, 5 thin slices pine-apple or a few peaches.

Pine-Apple Cup.—8 oz. pine-apple sliced very thin; 1 bottle champagne, a sprig of verbena, 1 wineglass full of maraschino, 1 quart of double soda water, 1 oz. bruised sugarcandy.

Process.—Thoroughly imbed the wine and the soda water in rough ice for an hour previously to its being required for use; and then, first place the slices of pine-apple, the verbena, the maraschino, and the sugarcandy in a glass jug and afterwards add thereto the iced wine and soda water.

Chablis Cup.—1 bottle chablis, 1 pint German seltzer or soda water, a bunch of balm, a bunch of burrage, 1 orange sliced, 1 oz. bruised sugarcandy.

Beer Cup.—1 quart of stout or porter, ½ oz. moist sugar, a small slice of bread toasted brown, a small quantity of grated nutmeg and ginger. Mix these ingredients in a jug and allow the cup to steep for half an hour previously to being drunk.

Ale Cup is made in a similar manner.

Cyder Cup.—1 quart cyder, 1 pint German seltzer or soda water, 1 small glass cognac, 2 glasses sherry, a bunch of balm, 1 sliced orange, a bunch of burrage, 1 oz. bruised sugarcandy, a little nutmeg. This cup should not be made until immediately before it is wanted. N. B.—Any other aerated water may be substituted, or the cup may be prepared without any water.

Perry Cup is prepared in same manner as above, substituting, of course, perry for cyder.

Claret Cup.—No. 2—*Cheaper and readier mode*—1 bottle claret or beaujolais, 1 bottle seltzer or soda water, 2 wineglassful sherry, 3 oz. loaf sugar, 1 lemon peeled thin and sliced, ice about 2 lbs. in one lump. Mix in a bowl and allow to stand 1 hour before using.

Champagne or Moselle Cup.—No. 2—*Cheaper, &c.*—Ice separately a bottle champagne, or moselle, and a pint bottle seltzer water, and the following mix, together ½ pint sherry, 1 liquor glass pale brandy, 1 dessert-spoonful loaf sugar, 1 liquor glass pale curacoa, 1 thin slice cucumber, the pairing one-third of a lemon very thin. Before use pass the sherry through a strainer, then add the champagne or moselle, and lastly the seltzer water.

The Celebrated American "Season Ticket."—Put into a pitcher one bottle of sound cyder, a pint-and-a-half of lemonade, two glasses of sherry, one teaspoonful of orange flower water, two or three sprigs of mint, lumps of sugar to taste, and about a pound of ice.

To make a Sherry Cobbler.—Half fill a large tumbler with ice reduced to snow-flakes and one or two teaspoonfuls of powdered sugar, the rind of half a lemon, and one or two glasses of sherry, stir them well together, and drink through a straw.

Ice-Cream Soda-Water.—This delicious summer drink is easily and economically made by partly filling a tumbler with ice, reduced to snow-like flakes, adding about a tablespoonful of fruit syrup and a smaller quantity of cream, then filling up with soda-water.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

If the good opinion of the people of this country of their rulers is to be of any value, then the authorities in England ought to see that their authorized spokesman in the House of Commons is not allowed to say what occurs to him on the spur of the moment. Only a few days ago Lord George Hamilton in reply to a question said that the Vernacular Press Act in India was a measure which diminished rather than increased the severity of old laws on the subject. This took the Indian public by surprise and it was thought that the Under-Secretary of State may have given such reply under misapprehension. This week's telegrams however indicate that Lord George Hamilton has either given up studying Indian matters on account of the political affairs in Europe or having studied them does not care what the Indian public may have to say to his utterances in the House of Commons. On the 2nd instant in reply to a question he observed that the "Government had received no information in confirmation of the statement that Sir Richard Temple had refused the use of the Town Hall to the inhabitants of Bombay for the purpose of discussing the new Licence Tax." Perhaps Lord George when he said this, said the truth. But was not the refusal of Sir Richard Temple a grave political blunder, and was it not worth while the authorities of the India Office to enquire into it? Is not the above reply of the Under-Secretary calculated to indicate to the public out here, the way this country is governed from England? Again the Under-Secretary has, in opposing a motion by Mr. Fawcett condemning the Salt and the Licence Taxes, said that "Sir John Strachey has by a masterly stroke effected a saving of four hundred thousand pounds sterling which is a practical proof that economy had been exercised." Is it really the case that such a large saving has been made? Verily the Indian public is not so ignorant as not to feel aggrieved by such heroic assertions as the Under-Secretary of State has made.—*Native Opinion.*

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

OFFICIAL AND OTHER HOSPITALITY IN INDIA.

(Madras Correspondent of the Englishman.)

Some question was raised not long ago as to the tax imposed upon Civil servants of Government who are expected to entertain Governors on their travels. A Bombay journal asserts with considerable truth that on the whole the rule—for rule it is—of Governors being entertained on their travels by Civil servants is a good one. In the Madras Presidency I have only once or twice heard this species of enforced hospitality looked upon as a grievance. But I *have* heard many good-humoured stories told ruefully by hosts in up-country stations about the straits a visit of this kind has put them to. Cases have been known of out of the way places where "silver forks" were unknown where the furniture was too rough and plain to be improved by varnishing, and there was no "station mess" at which delicacies can be procured. Sometimes in economical households the dignity and honour of a Governor's visit are much appreciated by the hosts, but there may be heart-burnings about *cretonnes* which are sadly faded, caps which are chipped, and plates which are not fit to be placed on His Excellency's table. The hostess may not be anxious to put gold and silver dishes before her distinguished visitor, but she wishes from the bottom of her feminine heart that the drawing-room sofa were more respectable, and that the windows and doors boasted of a curtain or two. Perhaps she may groan a little as she sits poring over her account book and remonstrates with Ramaswamy on the enormous account of eggs milk and butter which have been consumed in a night and a day. But on the whole she is well pleased and feels she has done her best. If she be too fine a lady to prize the gracious words and pleasant sayings which have been her reward for her trouble, the visit at any rate has been a wholesome excitement. If, however, she be only a true woman, full of womanly dignity, love of hospitality and possessed of a certain amount of famine interest in the ways of those who have authority in the land, she never ventures to utter a complaint save perhaps under her breath to a trustworthy friend. But the fact of such a question as this being raised at all proves how completely times have changed. "Hospitality," says an American writer, "is a good deal a matter of latitude I suspect. The shade of a palm tree serves an African for a hut; his dwelling is all door and no walls; every one can come in. To make a morning call on an Esquimaux acquaintance, one must creep through a long tunnel; his house is all walls and no door except such a one as an apple with a warm-hole has. . . In cities where the evenings are generally hot the people have porches at their doors, where they sit, and this is of course a provocative to the interchange of civilities." There was a time when to the Anglo-Indian English society resembled the Esquimaux's hut, when to get out of the frozen air of general civility he had to creep through a very long tunnel before he came to the citadel itself where the spirit of sociability sat beside a genial fire. *Mais nous avons change tout cela.* Hospitality is, I fancy, more a matter of time and circumstances than of latitude. The Anglo-Indian himself has changed, his ways are different, his air, his gait, his speech have lost any peculiarity they are said to have possessed. The Nabob has vanished from his last fortress, the English novel; he is not even to be found in the penny papers showering gold on nephews and nieces in a sensational story. His yellow face and wrinkled brow are only to be found in French novels of an inferior class, and have ceased to interest or amuse. At his best he was but a caricature, and the caricature fails to raise even a smile. His dwelling is much the same as ever; it is made up of doors rather than of walls, his verandahs and porticos are open apparently to all men. But no one enters them unasked; an invisible barrier keeps out intruders, and save at stated hours, fixed by etiquette and established rules, no man may pause to rest under his neighbour's palmtree. Madame has her hours of reception, Mademoiselle is as frigid and distant as any of her English cousins in their parsonage at home and Monsieur is always 'engaged,' or at 'office' save when it suits him to be at home. The ladies have discarded muslins and wear dark 'Europe' dresses; the men appear in correct afternoon costume, and curry and rice are seldom to be seen on a fashionable dinner table. If there is no absolute tunnel to creep through before itimacy is reached, there is something constrained in the atmosphere which shuts out the visitor as effectually as tunnels or door-ways. In 1831 M. Edward de Warren visits Madras, and is enchanted with the noble hospitality he is received with. The villa of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. is described by him as being most beautiful; the rooms are splendid, the servants perfect, the food delicious from the fine wines to the "Suave narghille" and the "leger gourgouri." "The villa is finely situated," he writes, "on the river *Addjaar*, and at night, when its noble saloons are lighted, the spectacle is a singularly magnificent one." But in 1840 M. de Warren, on returning to Madras, is saddened by the changed aspect of all things. Methodists had seized on the city, visitors were coldly received, and horror of horrors, a *club* had been established! One cannot help smiling at the good man's sorrow over this "ungracious act." "The club," he says sadly, "is the last blow given to hospitality in the cities." This in 1840. What would M. de Warren have said to the correspondent who objected to the entertainment even of Governors and great men on their travels? Even an "educated loafer" or gentlemanly and travelled unknown would find all doors closed against him without proper letters of introduction, and a stranger found loitering in a verandah, unless he could give good reason for his presence in it, would probably be summarily introduced to the police.

ASSAULT IN A RAILWAY CARRIAGE.

SECOND DAY.

[Before R. Cornish, Esq., Joint-Magistrate, Hooghly.]

Mr. Fink addressed the court on behalf of the accused. In the first place he urged upon the court to consider the painful position in which the accused had all along been with such a serious charge hanging over him and with his appointment and liberty at peril. A married man with a family, a man who had for years been a servant in the employ of the Railway Company who have always entertained the highest opinion of his character; under all the circumstances, he said, it became important to consider how far the prosecution had proved the case against him. He, Mr. Fink, did not wish to throw any aspersions on the character of the young lady whose evidence stood alone against the accused, but he would ask the court to weigh well the nature of the evidence she had given before allowing itself to be prejudiced one way or the other. The court had laid down a sound principle, when it assumed in the earlier stage of the proceedings that the complainant was a respectable person, unless the contrary was proved. He, Mr. Fink, would ask the court now to apply that principle to his client and assume that he is innocent, unless real and positive reliable proof is shown to the contrary. Mr. Fink did not wish to throw a doubt on the fact that the complainant's carriage was entered by some person or another. All he inquired was, had there been any evidence at all to justify a shadow of evidence against the accused? In the noted case against Valentine Baker, there was evidence as conclusive as possible on that point, given by the workpeople who saw Baker with Miss Dickenson, while the latter was standing on the carriage threshold and making attempts to throw herself out. But here all the evidence on that point is that of one single witness, viz., the complainant, and that evidence was given in such a reckless, careless manner as to justify the court in acquitting and discharging the accused. Mr. Fink then dwelt at length on the manner in which the complainant had tried hard to implicate Inspector Johannes in the affair. It was not likely that a man of Mr. Johannes' service and standing in the police would ever place himself in such a position. Looking at the evidence, therefore, of Miss Furness, and at that of Johannes and Blondon, if the court wished to believe the complainant, it would have to reject completely the evidence of the two latternamed witnesses. He, Mr. Fink, left it to the court to decide which was acceptable and reliable in the face of the extremely reckless and careless manner in which the complainant delivered it. Mr. Fink then dwelt at some length on the identification of the accused by the complainant at the various stations where the train halted, viz., at Pundooah, Serampore, Hooghly, and Howrah, comparing her statements with that of Guard Kearsting, with that of the Station-master of Pundooah, and with that of Mr. Hart, Station-master of Howrah, the last named gentleman being one of the most trustworthy witnesses in the case. It was clear that the prosecutrix had not spoken the truth when she said that she had been dissuaded by the policeman from making a charge against the accused when the train reached Howrah. He also read out various portions of the evidence regarding the demeanour of the complainant throughout the time she was supposed to be suffering from feelings of irritation and insult, and asked the court to consider if such was likely to be the state of her feelings. And urged upon the court to weigh all the evidence as carefully as he felt confident it would. Mr. Fink concluded his address by citing a few legal authorities by way of showing with what care evidence of such a nature as that given for the prosecution in this case should be accepted.

Mr. Collis replied, and proceeded first to deal with the evidence produced on behalf of the accused taking up witness Johannes' testimony. He said that when a court found a witness with a vivid recollection of certain events which he wished to remember, seemingly to recollect each detail, each point, with acute accuracy; when the same witness was found with a vague, unsatisfactory and meagre recollection of events of a subsequent date to those which he has so vividly recollected, but which it is his interest to remember, then the evidence of such a witness cannot carry conviction with it. Again, when a witness is found giving his evidence in examination-in-chief seemingly with the greatest candour, and when, upon cross-examination he fences with questions put to him, takes time to consider his answers on the pretext that he does not comprehend the questions and finally shelters himself behind the plea of "I do not recollect," such evidence is most unsatisfactory. Applying what has been said to Johannes' evidence, we find him remember in each detail of what took place at Burdwan; how Miss Furness asked him to get some water; how then she asked him for tea, which he ordered but, instead of tea, coffee was brought, which was drunk; how Miss Furness fumbled in her pocket for some money, and finally said she had none, whereupon he offered to pay. One would have thought that Mr. Johannes, with this wonderful retentive memory, would have been able to state positively whether the carriage Miss Furness was in was a lady's compartment or not; this information he has refused to give to the court. Again, he remembers perfectly how he got into his carriage at Burdwan, how the accused got in just as the train was going, how he never spoke a word to him, and how he fell asleep and did not awake until the train was at a stand-still at Serampore, and where the accused awoke him by way of a lark. After Serampore, this man's memory begins to fail him; he admits having got into the brakevan at Bally, with accused, Guard, and Blondon, that a conversation took place about this charge, but he does not recollect a single thing of what was said or who spoke, or if Blondon took part in connection as to what occurred at Howrah; also this witness is found with a memory altogether defective. He swore that he must have acted in many cases as he did then, namely, going to a passenger and inquiring if he or she had a complaint, but he could not give a single instance; and finally, although he positively swore the other day that he first left the gharry into which he had got with Hoff, the accused, and Blondon, he now says he does not recollect whether he or Hoff first got out, Hoff having, meanwhile, stated that it was he [Hoff] who first got out. Hence it is clear this man is not one whom the court can trust; but his evidence is open to a much more serious charge, and that he (Mr. Collis) had no hesitation in saying it was false, and that the witness has wilfully stated untruths to the court. Take, for instance, what took place at Serampore. The Station-master Morgan, who gave his evidence properly and truthfully, swears that when he was sent for by Miss Furness and got to her compartment, Johannes got out and asked her if the man did put his arm round her waist, and upon her reply, he then asked the most improper question, if he was not a friend of her's? All this Johannes denies. His motive is clear enough; and he was bound to deny it in order to support his own story. It will be remembered that all Johannes admits is that he heard Miss Furness state to Morgan that a man had got into her carriage. Now, this would be an offence coming under the Railway Act, and would not, if his story is true, be cognizable by him, unless put in motion by the Station-master; whereas, if he admitted this conversation, knowledge of the graver charge would be brought home, and in such cases he would then be, as he says, bound to inquire into the matter. He also swears that accused joined him at Serampore. This is contradicted by the Guard Kearsting and Blondon, the former of whom states that accused got into his compartment at Hooghly, and the latter swears that two or three miles before coming to Serampore the accused awoke him. Johannes was an inspector of police and totally failed in his duty. Admitting as true what took place, he says, namely, that he heard a young European girl complain that a man had entered her carriage, which must have taken place at night at Serampore. It was his bounden duty to have inquired into the matter; but if Morgan's statement is true, he not only failed in his duty, but asked a question which of all others was the one to prevent Miss Furness stating her case; the question being, was "he [the accused] not a friend of yours?" Then we find him in the company of the accused, in the brakevan, not to inquire into the matter as a police officer, but engaging in the conversation with the accused about the charge, and which, under ordinary circumstances, he would have to prosecute; and then he is found driving away from Howrah station in the same gharry as Simmons; and lastly, he never made any reports in the matter to his superior officers as it was clearly his duty to have done. It was quite immaterial, as far as the duty of Johannes was concerned, whether Miss Furness laid a charge or not. He was a servant of the Company, and he was bound to have given information in the matter, although no doubt he should also have stated if true, that Miss Furness had abandoned the charge. Johannes gave false evidence no doubt about it. Blondon has gone more into the mire. It is clear this man did intercede at Serampore for the accused, and that after a conversation with him, accused, and Johannes. It is also clear that before the train got into Serampore, Simmons was then in the carriage. This man swore that he never said he asked Miss Furness at Howrah to pardon Simmons; this is proved to be false by Mr. Sowton, and by the note made by him at the time. Also, from Mr. Sowton's evidence it is clear that Blondon had said Simmons had got in at Hooghly, but which this witness had denied. Why did these men, who were so tired and done up, leave their comfortable carriage at Serampore and go into the brake-van. The presumption to be drawn is that Simmons did get in at Hooghly, and told his friends that he had been just identified by Miss Furness, that they had a talk over it, and that at Serampore they got out and went into the brake-van to concoct the present story. But whatever may be the result of the case, it is to be hoped that the conduct of Johannes and Blondon will meet with the attention it deserves at the hands of their superior officers.

The learned counsel then proceeded to reply to Mr. Fink's objections to Miss Furness' evidence, and asked the court to believe her in preference to either Johannes or Blondon; that the broad fact of two identifications at Hooghly and Serampore remained undisturbed, and that if there was any link wanting, it was supplied by the conduct of the accused himself. The Guard told him he had been identified, and if he was innocent, would he not then and there have confronted Miss Furness, and asked her what she meant by laying such a grave charge against him. He does nothing, and at Howrah he does not appear on the scene until Miss Furness has said she had no charge to make. That, bearing in mind the position of the accused to the Company, and the circumstances of the case, the punishment, in case of a conviction, should not be a light one.

His worship promised to deliver his decision on Saturday last.

FORESTS *VERSUS* FAMINES.

We have before us kindly lent by a friend a little pamphlet by Mr. E. D. Pringle, District Engineer of South Canara, on the subject of the denudation of our Forest lands, and the disastrous consequences of this process on our rain-fall. The subject is not a new one, nor does any one seriously doubt the truth of the theory that deforesting has lessened the supply and the natural storage of water. But Mr. Pringle, speaking of Madras alone, has gone into a detail of figures whose accuracy we do not doubt, but through which we shall not ask our readers to follow him. He says in conclusion:—

"Last year it was a noticeable fact, that seawards of Madras rain fell from clouds that had passed over the land without shedding a drop. The vapour was there, and, on the loss of heat, after passing from overburning plains to cool sea, it condensed at once. The daily velocity of the wind at Madras was 15 miles above the average during July, and 39 miles during August; but in September, when rain had cooled the land, the velocity fell to 5 miles above the average. In the early part of the S. W. monsoon, rain only sufficient to start the growth of grass and crops, and to keep them green, would have done much to check the tremendous radiation which must have taken place, when two-thirds of the land had become a parched desert. In fact, the fraction of an inch of seasonable rain may make all the difference between plenty and famine.

There are over 37,000 square miles of the Presidency returned as uncultivable. Out of this unprofitable land at least 30,000 square miles might in time be planted up, for, save on solid rock, trees, if tended at first, will grow. It would not pay in the sense of returning revenue, but if it warded off a famine, as such an increase of forest might well do, the benefit would be incalculable. In course of time, moreover, what is now barren and worthless would be added to the acreage of assessable lands. Similarly as one crop succeeds another in rotation and fields are occasionally left fallow, so in a country like India should forests alternate with cultivation. It is not only by the formation of large tracts of forests, that good can be done. Every isolated tree is of value. There are some 2,400,000 "peasant proprietors" in the Madras Presidency. Let each of these on an average plant and maintain but five trees per annum, and in ten years an equivalent to 10,000 square miles of forest will have commenced existence, counting 12,000 trees to the square mile. It would surely be but little hardship to ryots, to add to the pattahs under which they hold their land a clause insisting on the upkeep of a certain number of trees to the acre. Let every field have its margins planted. The loss of crop, if any, resulting from shade, would be inappreciable. The trees themselves would be of value, if judicious selection was made, whilst the leaf-manure obtainable by such a system would increase the fertility of the soil, and wealth would be drawn from subsoils now comparatively neglected in India.

True conservancy of the small extent of forests, which the Presidency can now boast of, must not be lost sight of. No tree should be felled without planting one or two to succeed it. In this way only can the present rate of decrease be checked. Private interests may have to be infringed on, but public weal should be a paramount consideration."

We congratulate the author on turning his studies to the great question of the Madras future—the influence of meteorological phenomena on our rain-fall and consequently on our food-supply.—*Madras Athenæum.*

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

NEW IRONCLADS AND TORPEDO BOATS.

(Times, March 14.)

The second of the Turkish ironclads purchased by the British Government a few weeks since is being completed as rapidly as possible at the yard of Messrs. Samuda Brothers, at Cubitt-town. The ship, which closely resembles the Belleisle, bought at the same time, was to have been called the Burji Zafer by the Turks. She is at present known at the Admiralty as B 71, and she will be christened, when she enters the Royal Navy, after one of the old wooden walls—the Orion. Mr. R. Barnaby, Naval Surveyor, is superintending the completion of the vessel on behalf of the Admiralty, and various modifications in the plans have been made; but the shipbuilders are still proceeding under their original contract with Turkish agents, just as though the vessel had not changed hands. Among the alterations ordered to be made is an increase of the coal accommodation from 350 to 450 tons, as the ironclad will depend almost entirely upon steam for its motive power; and an additional inch of armour plating is to be laid upon the upper strake of the gun battery. Her four 25-ton guns, ordered of Sir William Armstrong, but not yet delivered, have been purchased with the vessel, and the sum for which the two vessels have been acquired, something like £240,000, is considerably below the contract price. Though comparatively small, they are really powerful war vessels, the 12-inch plating and heavy guns with all-round fire giving them the advantage in some respects of much larger ironclads. The prow is a very prominent object as the ship lies on the stocks, as it projects more than 10ft. beyond the bows under the water line, 8ft. of the ram being a solid forging of iron. As a precaution against the fate which befell the Vanguard, the watertight compartments are being constructed without any doors whatever in them which, though somewhat inconvenient at ordinary times, will be an immense advantage in action. The Armstrong guns and a large armament of projectiles included in the contract will be sent to the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, they are taken on board. The armour plates for the vessel are being rolled at Sheffield, half at the Cammel Works, and half by Messrs. Brown and Co., and they will all be fixed to the sides of the ship before she is launched, which will probably be in about ten months' time.

The Lightning, the new quick torpedo boat, which was built and engined by Messrs. Thorneycroft at their Chiskwick Works, will be ready for experimental trials at Portsmouth in a few days. Several alterations have been introduced with reference to the manipulation of the torpedoes; but the most important alteration of all, which was proposed with the purpose of improving her steering qualities, has, in consequence of the pressing demand for her services, not been carried out. In order to secure the unprecedented speed of 20 miles an hour, the three-bladed propeller was placed outside the rudder, but on the day of the trial and since—more particularly during the inspection of the Duke of Cambridge—it was found that this arrangement, while it gave her great speed, involved considerable unhandiness in turning and going about. This defect is a very serious one in a torpedo boat, since from the great circle which she is compelled to make in turning it renders her liable to be cut off and destroyed or captured by the "satellites" of an enemy. The Lightning will carry three Whitehead projectiles of the improved 14-inch pattern, which are capable of attaining a speed of 25 knots per hour, and are also capable of maintaining it for about 300 yards. One is carried on each side of the engine-room hatch on deck, and the other in the tube at the bows ready for firing. The spare torpedoes are transported to the firing gear by means of a trolley running on tiny tramways. The firing tube itself has undergone a very material change. Originally the impulse was given by a piston working in the tube itself, but as the stroke of the piston was found to impart an unsteady up-and-down motion to the projectile it has been abandoned. In its place an ordinary telescopic impulse tube, about 6in. in diameter, has been adopted, the compressed air for working it being brought from below and through the tube itself to the back by means of a pipe which passes through the hollow pivot on which the torpedo turns on its stand. Formerly, also, the men engaged in working the torpedoes were wholly exposed. The advisability of erecting a shield for their protection was considered, but the suggestion was not carried out, it being determined to discharge the torpedo from the conning tower. At present, therefore, the projectile can be laid in the tube ready for firing long before the vessel comes within range, the impulse power being also applied, so that when the vessel comes within striking distance the turn of a handle by an unseen hand causes the holding lock to fall and the torpedo to be expelled, the initial impetus also snapping the trigger which sets the torpedo's own propelling machinery in motion.

A new type of boat was exhibited at Portsmouth yesterday and tried before Admiral E. G. Fanshawe, C. B., Commander-in-Chief, and Capt. Seymour, of the Orontes, troopship. The inventor is Mr. W. H. Crispin, of Marshgate-lane, London, whose purpose in its design and construction has been to attempt once more the difficult problem of combining durability and handiness in a boat which shall fold up when not in use, whereby space on boardship may be saved. Durability is secured by choosing 28-gauge steel as the material, though in future boats Mr. Crispin proposes to use phosphor bronze, a metal which combines equal tenacity with less weight; handiness is secured by making the boat expand while it is being lowered from the davits, the falls being attached to the fore and aft thwarts; and the *maximum* of stowage is secured by an arrangement which allows the boat to fold up into one-third its beam. The craft which was yesterday tested in the harbour was a dingy, measuring 11ft. by 4ft., and with a depth of 1ft. 4in. When folded its diameter was 1ft. 9in. and its weight was 100lb. It was pointed at both ends, and if the reader will take a playing card and, after doubling it, close it at the end by pressing, he will have a good idea of the principle on which the boat is built. The ends are made of plain steel and the body of corrugated steel, and when the seats which are hinged in the centre, are made to fall down, the gunwale can be brought together and secured. In order to render the craft unsinkable air bags are placed under the thwarts. Small as the boat is it will carry three men, and will carry one man after being filled with water. The trials proved very satisfactory, and both the Admiral and Capt Seymour expressed their approval of the principle. The inventor proposes constructing troop boats on the same plan.

The Sartorius, armoured torpedo ram, which formed the most interesting item in Mr. Ward Hunt's last annual statement, and which was to have been commenced at Portsmouth last year, is to be laid down at Chatham during the ensuing year. It is impossible to imagine to what the change of yards is due. The late First Lord invested the subject of its design with much official mystery, and not much information respecting it can be derived from the Navy Estimates. The estimated cost of the hull, however, is stated to be £80,000, of which £42,000 is for material and the remainder for labour. The ship is to be advanced a little over one-half this year, or 57-100ths, the equivalent for labour being £24,000. To the mass of readers these figures will convey little meaning, so it may be interesting to state that the ram, of which the chief drawings and specifications have been forwarded to Chatham, will be constructed of steel and will be propelled by twin screws. Her length will be 250ft., her weight 2,500 tons, and she will draw 20ft. of water aft. She is estimated to realize a speed of 17 knots. She will not be rigged, but will be built so as to carry a large supply of coals. The outline sections of the vessel show that she will to a great extent resemble the American cigar ships, the principal difference being that the lower part is fashioned to form a keel for grounding upon, and that the upper part, which is in the form of a cylindrical crown, runs nearly parallel to the water. The crown is 4ft. 6in. above the water; but above this there is a flying deck of a similar character to those of the Devastation and the Thunderer, but of much lighter construction. This flying or hurricane deck will be 16ft. above the water. The crown will not be fitted as a deck except at the ends of the vessel. There will be a platform forward to bring the anchors in upon, while aft there will be a deck to provide accommodation for the officers. The fore end of the ship is shaped into a powerful ram. The ship will carry no guns, but from each side of her ram she will be able to discharge the new "Laboratory" torpedo from her bow compartment. She will also be able to discharge these terrible weapons from a chamber amidships, between the boiler and engine compartments.

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THE CRISPI SCANDAL.

(*From the Standard's own Correspondent.*)

ROME, March 6.

"HERE," says the *Opinione*, "are the facts as they have been related by the Neapolitan papers, and especially by the *Piccolo*:—The Hon. Crispi is stated to have married in 1854 at Malta, according to the rites of the Church, Signora Rosalia Montmasson, as appears from the following document which the above mentioned journals have printed." It is not necessary to burden your columns by copying the document *in extenso*. It is a certificate in all due form of the marriage in question, signed by the parish priest of the Maltese parish in which it was celebrated, dated 27th December, 1854, testified to by a Maltese notary under the date of the 10th January, 1855, legalised by the Sardinian Consul in Malta under the date of the 10th day of January, 1865, the genuineness of whose signature is guaranteed by the Foreign Office at Rome, under the date of the 10th January, 1876.

"The Hon. Crispi (proceeds the writer in the *Opinione*) was a Neapolitan subject, and this marriage was never registered as the laws of the Kingdom of Naples prescribed. Is it to be concluded that it was null on that account? That is a legal question, which only the tribunals can decide. But it is certain that the Signora Rosalia Montmasson was for many years considered and believed to be the wife of the Hon. Crispi, received as such the pension granted to the thousand (the celebrated thousand who accompanied Garibaldi on his famous expedition for the overthrow of the Neapolitan Government), and was presented by the Hon. Crispi as such to sundry notable and authoritative personages." (That the lady during all those years passed for and was considered to be Signor Crispi's lawful wife is indubitable.) "What the causes may have been which induced the Hon. Crispi to separate himself from the lady, in point of fact, do not concern us. Things stood thus when it became known that Signor Crispi, the Minister for Home affairs, had contracted *a civil marriage* (italic in original), with another lady, the Signora Barbagallo, by contract, dated Jan. 26, 1878. And although he resides ordinarily at Rome, he contracted this marriage at Naples in accordance with a dispensation from the required publications (banns, as we should say), granted to him by the Procuratore Generale of that Court of Appeal, the Honourable Commendatore la Francesca, who was formerly Secretary General at the Ministry of Grace and Justice, and who, in justification of the granting of such dispensation, has caused the secretary of the Procuratore's office to write the following letter to the *Piccolo*:—'Sir,—Doubts having arisen as to the rigorous legality of a dispensation granted by the Procuratore Generale on the 21st of last January for the marriage of Francesco Crispi and Filomena Barbagallo without the publication required by law, I am under the necessity of giving the following explanations, which I beg you will publish. By a Decree of 1869 the power of dispensing with the twofold publication was given to the Procuratore Generale, who exercises it on his own responsibility, and I can testify that the dispensation which has given rise to so much clamour was accorded on the strength of a notarial act, executed before the Proctor, and signed by five citizens, respectable from their names and social position. And this is exactly such an act as is required by the 78th Article of the Civil Code for the assuring of the Procuratore Generale that no impediment to the marriage existed. As regards the *every grave cause* (italic in original) for such a dispensation, a certificate signed by an eminent and well-esteemed medical professor, and duly legalised, gave assurance of the existence of so serious a malady, that *the life of the sick lady was threatened from one moment to another* (italic in original). Accept, &c., &c., Francesco Saverio Gargiulo.' The act declaratory," proceeds the writer in the *Opinione*, "was signed by Signori Salvatore Francone, Salvatore Minnieri Riccio, Antonio de Lerma Castelmezzano, Duke of Casalduno, and Carlo Satriano. It is executed at the instance of Signor Scipione de Vivo, and is dated the 30th September, 1877, that is to say, four months previous not only to the marriage but to the dispensation of the Procuratore Generale.

"These revelations have naturally given rise to many questions. Were the causes sufficiently grave to justify the dispensation? Was it possible that the witnesses who signed the declaratory act—was it possible that the Procuratore Generale himself—were ignorant not of the existence of another woman, who, whether rightly or wrongly, had for many years borne the name of Signor Crispi? Ought they not to have presumed that some opposition might be raised to the new marriage? We will not examine what foundation there may have been for those doubts. But we have found in the *Piccolo* of this morning the following letter, addressed to that journal by Signor Salvatore Francone, Professor of Statistics and Political Economy, who was one of the witnesses signing the declaratory act:—'Signor Direttore del Giornale *Il Piccolo*. As one of the witnesses of the declaratory act necessary for the marriage of the Honourable Crispi, I have been surprised to read the certificate of a preceding marriage published by you some evenings ago. I believed it to be false; and I wrote to the Honourable Crispi a letter, which was signed also by the other signatories to the declaratory act, asking for a categoric reply, and explanation, or denial. But the Honourable Crispi has given us no answer. Together with my companions, the other signatories, I called upon Signor de Vivo, the instigator of this act; and having led him to a place in the Villa (the public garden at Naples) where we could speak freely, we required him to tell us the whole truth. He then admitted that he had been aware of that previous marriage, and for a moment sought to insinuate that he had revealed it to us. But when this was denied with the vehemence due to the offence against our honour, he was compelled to own that he had concealed it from us, and nothing but the respect due to ourselves prevented us from inflicting on him the punishment which this deceit merited. I have never spoken with the Hon. Francesco Crispi, nor have I ever had any connection with him. I could not, therefore, have any interest in rendering him a service at the expense of my honour; and, in fact, I was not present as a witness at his marriage, I was urgently requested to add my signature to the others for the accomplishment of a good deed. This request was made to me by my intimate friends, the Marchese Sarnano di Casalduno and the Cav. Salvatore Minieri Riccio. I was assured that the Signora Barbagallo was very seriously ill; that there was a daughter whom it was important to legitimise; that it was necessary to proceed to the marriage of the Honourable Crispi without delay; that the declaratory act was necessary for that end; that it was a question of doing a good deed; *that it was desired in high quarters that this matter should be arranged.* (Italic in original); that Crispi himself had drawn up the draft of the declaratory act, a draft which was shown to me in signor Crispi's own handwriting together with a letter from him. I could not suppose that it was intended to deceive me. I consented to sign the declaratory act in the most perfect good faith, thinking I was doing a good action and not moved by any consideration of rendering service to a Minister of State. Nothing was told me of any preceding marriage celebrated at Malta, whether legal or illegal.'"

Few will doubt that Signor Franconi has been guilty of no other fault than that of testifying to matters of which he knew nothing. But is it possible that under the circumstances here revealed—even putting the best interpretation on them—Signor Crispi should continue a Minister of the Crown?

A COLD WORLD TO CONQUER.

(*Examiner.*)

SIMPLE-minded citizens who read their morning paper—and believe it—were not long ago sorely agitated in their scientific soul of souls They were assured that the whole globe was now explored; that mankind and their dwelling-places had been surveyed from China to Peru; and that there were no more worlds for them or for their sons to conquer. All they could do now was to sell calico waistcloths and Birmingham deities to the heathen, and thus make filthy lucre out of their religious aspirations or their sense of decency. Mr. Henry M. Stanley had unravelled the last secret of this earthly ball, and the geographical Alexanders might now sit down and weep—as soon as they could find an unexplored locality in which to assuage their grief. The Geographical Society was to dissolve after it had devoted the Cambro-American his medal, "endorsed" his statements, and received a little more abuse; while the map makers had only to engrave Lakes Levy Lawson and Gordon Bennett on their maps, stereotype them, and die. Now this is very disquieting news for people who have not got their K.C.B., or others whose brothers, or cousins, or grandmothers have still to be posted. But happily it is all a false alarm, which has originated in the lively brain of some gifted member of the daily Press. There are worlds to conquer yet, and lands that Fleet Street is unacquainted with. Did not someone lately read a "paper" showing that half of South America is a *terra incognita*, and does not Mr. Markham grow politely abusive when it is suggested that any portion of the Arctic regions—excepting, of course, that visited by Captain Naires and his cousin—has been half explored? Then Australia is yet unknown, and an arid world it is likely to prove; while no less an authority than Baker Pasha assures us that Africa is—Stanley notwithstanding—"full of mysteries." Then—to go to a cooler neighbourhood—there are the Antarctic regions. When the Artful Dodger met Oliver Twist, he informed him that he was from "Greenland," no doubt thereby intending to convey the idea that his residence was very remote and particularly mysterious. Now if Mr. John Dawkins had been better informed, he would have announced his "ken" to have been in Graham's Land, which is a region infinitely more remote and very much more mysterious than even Greenland. Moreover, just about that date, Sir James Reid was exploring the mysterious lands that lie around the Southern Pole. In those days—nearly forty years ago—we used to hear a good deal of the Antarctic regions, but we have heard little since. Ships have come and ships have gone, explorer has succeeded explorer, as Amurath comes after Amurath, and yet the unknown lands that lie south of Cape Horn are as unknown as they were when Ross and Crozier skirted them in the Erebus and Terror, the very ships in which Franklin, Crozier, and FitzJames were afterwards cast away on the dreary shores of King William Land. The Antarctic region is probably less unknown than any other portion of the world, and, though dreary enough to satisfy the most heartfelt yearning for desolation, it is at the same time more interesting than Grinnell Land, Novai Zemlay, or those unutterably dreary fragments of ice and snow which bear the name of the Austrian Emperor.

With the exception of an attempt at exploration on the part of the Challenger people, which resulted, as might have been expected, in nothing, the members of that gigantic picnic party preferred the South Sea Isles and the champagne luncheons of colonial governors to real work. There has, since 1843, been scarcely a sign of the geographers in England knowing that the Antarctic regions are yet among the "lands where no man comes." An expedition for observing the transit of Venus certainly went, in 1874, to Kerguelen Island, but they made no attempt at exploration. There is, however, again some talk of the Antarctic Pole being the field for adventure. Australia or New Zealand lie much nearer the South Pole than we do, and hence could afford a more satisfactory base of operation than is to be found in Europe. The colonists are growing rich. They are assuming, and very properly too, certain airs which we associate with a people meditating national existence. They play wildly at the game of Ministerial Bench and Opposition; they seat and unseat Cabinets; and though they have not yet made up their minds to cease asking the poor people of England to pay for defending them, promptly pass "protectionist" laws against British goods. They have universities and Royal Societies, observatories, museums, and botanic gardens, menageries, theatres, clubs, comic journals, patriots, Dorcas meetings, bishops, and all the other luxuries which adorn and charm life at the Antipodes. They have almost tired of sending out explorers to die in the bush, and certain bolder souls among them think that it would be a fine thing to despatch an expedition southward. It would relieve the money-making tedium of existence, and throw a glamour over lives spent in tinning mutton, shearing sheep, or digging gold. Why not? On December 6, 1882, there is going to be another transit of Venus over the sun, from which the astronomers hope great things in ascertaining the exact distance of the planet from the earth; and so it is proposed to embrace that opportunity as an excuse for running south. The late Captain Davis, of the Admiralty, who had been an officer in Ross's expedition, was never weary of expatiating upon this plan. In December or January—midsummer, be it remembered in those latitudes—the ships would proceed South Polewise in about 160° east longitude, working through the pack ice towards South Victoria Land; pass Possession Island; carefully examine Coulman Island, in latitude 73½°; and, failing to find a harbour or suitable position for landing on that island return at once to Possession Island, where Sir James Ross effected a landing, and put ashore the devotees of Venus and her movements with their huts, instruments, and provisions for two years. They would then return north and, after visiting the other observing parties, again proceed south, about the same time as the previous year, and, first embarking the southern party, return and pick up the others and so go back to England, or wherever they came from.

Glancing at a map of the Antarctic regions we see little land but much frozen sea. Circling round the Pole, just on the borders of the Antarctic Circle, are Graham's Land Alexander's Island, Petra Island, Victoria Land, Balleny Island, Adelie Land, North's High Land, Sabrina Land, Budd Land, Knox Land, Kemp Land, Enderby Land, and numerous fragments of country or islands lying further North. In addition there are on the map numerous misty points, where the look-out man from the masthead saw the "appearance of land"—which was never reached. There can scarcely be a doubt that these broken patches are in reality all parts of a great Antarctic continent, stretching on in more or less unbroken continuity to the Southern Pole. It is a barren country—far more barren than Greenland, yet infinitely richer. For in these dreary islets are the haunts of seal, walrus, narwhal and whale, but more especially of seals—not the cheap hairskinned brutes of the far North, but the otaries and sea-elephants which yield the fur so dear to the ladies—and so *very* dear to their husbands. Who knows but in the winter the crews could kill enough of these valuable *feræ maris* to pay the cost of the expedition? Indeed, science and seals—or, rather, seals, and once or twice science—have taken the explorers into these inhospitable lands. Yet, while Davis and Baffin, Frobisher and Franklin, are familiar names in England, how few ever heard of stout Dirk Gerritz, who in 1599, discovered South Shetland. Bellingshausen, whose expedition was more of importance from what it did not discover than from what it did; Weddell, a naval officer and seal hunter, who, in 1823, with fine old-fashioned courage, penetrated in a small vessel as far south as latitude 74° 15'; Biscoe, Balleny, Dr. Urville Wilkes, afterwards of "San Jacento" fame, or Kemp—the latter of whom discovered Enderby Land, which he named in honour of the public-spirited London merchant who had defrayed the expense of his expedition. In those days there were giants in the land; for, only a few years before, Felix Booth, a London distiller, had paid the cost of Sir John Ross's Arctic expedition, and, for his munificence, had his name embalmed in Boothia Felix. Who will pay the charges of the next one? Surely private enterprise is not exhausted, and "open-handed men" confined to the proprietors of two great daily newspapers? Who's bound for the South Polo, and who's going to pay for the passages? No man has ever yet wintered there. No man can tell anything about it, except that here and there are patches of land. Yet in this *terra australis* strange sights are to be seen. The voyager coasts along ashore from which rise mountains 12,000 to 14,000 feet high, while Mount Erebus (12,360 feet) is an active volcano, which belches out flames, lava, and smoke, lighting up with its lurid glare the snows of the long dark Antarctic night which corresponds to our summer. Constellations which we know nothing of in these high north latitudes sparkle in this austral sky; meteoric phenomena which we may not even dream of are no doubt yet to be discovered in this dim, misty, mysterious land of the south. Ross went to study magnetism, but magnetic observations on a hurried voyage yield but poor returns. Who will stay an Antarctic winter through—all for love of science, Mount Erebus, Victoria Land, glory, a K.C.B., and the Southern Cross?

OLD PLAY BILLS.

(*Saturday Review.*)

OF all quaint monuments of industry, surely there is none stranger than that Account of the English Stage in which the Rev. John Genest recorded the names of well-nigh every play which was produced, and of every actor who performed, at the principal theatres in London between 1660 and 1830. Very futile labour—a sad instance of misapplied energy and perseverance—must this long list appear, in which are so many pieces justly forgotten shortly after their birth, and so many small players whose memory can interest no man; and, indeed, if poor Genest's work has brought him in one sense an enduring fame, it cannot be said that this has been widely spread. Not a few well-read men would probably confess that they never heard of him or his Account of the Stage: and if his volumes are still studied and consulted, it is principally by those who have given special attention to the older theatrical literature, to whom indeed it has been a mine of wealth. Some popular works which now exist could hardly have been written without Genest's ponderous and, it must be said, terribly wearisome compilation.

As has been stated this begins at the year 1660, a short history of the stage previously to that date being given; and in the last volume there is a notice of some of the play of the fifteenth and of the earlier part of the seventeenth century, to which the indefatigable compiler, not satisfied with having told in the nine preceding volumes of the pieces which amused so many generations, adds a list of those which were not acted. It is worthy of remark that in making out this catalogue the usually unwearying patience which Geneest showed in the other parts of his History seems to have deserted him. The authors of the plays which were not acted were too much for him and he speaks of their productions with a severity which he seldom shows when criticizing the works of those whose dramas were performed. Of one piece he says that "a more stupid play was perhaps never written." What a wonder and miracle of dulness it must have been which could thus stir this much enduring scribe, who, indeed, fearful of being charged with dogmatism, had been careful to say in his first volume that the criticisms on plays were given merely "as a matter of opinion, in which everybody has a right to think for himself and to say what he likes."

At the time which he chose for the commencement of his history the stage was reviving after its persecution by the Puritans, and one of the greatest of English actors was beginning to show his power of enthralling the extremely ill-behaved playgoers who then frequented theatres. The exact date of Betterton's first appearance on the stage does not seem to be known. Geneest does not state it, and Dr. Doran, in *Their Majesty's Servants*, merely says that in 1661 this tragedian had been acting for two years; but there is not in his case, as in that of Garrick, any one special night to be associated with the first revelation of his power over an audience. With Cibber, too, there seems to have been no marked success at first, and Quin appears for some time after his arrival in London to have been what is known in theatrical parlance as a "utility man." Booth for a few years did the same kind of work. With Garrick the case was entirely different. There is no occasion now to repeat the oft-told story of his first appearance at the theatre in Goodman's Fields on October 19, 1741; but it is worth noticing that the playbill of that day was afterwards reprinted, and probably this is the only playbill to which such an honour has ever been paid. This very amusing advertisement is to be found in full in Geneest's work, and also in the Memoirs of Lee Lewes, and in Mr. Percy Fitzgerald's Life of Garrick. It states that between the two parts of a concert there will be presented an historical play called *The Life and Death of Richard III.*, which is described as "containing the distresses of King Henry VI., the artful acquisition of the Crown by King Richard, the murder of young King Edward V. and his brother in the Tower. The landing of the Earl of Richmond. And the death of King Richard in the memorable battle of Bosworth Field, being the last that was fought between the Houses of York and Lancaster, with many other true historical passages." The tragedy was followed by "entertainments of dancing," in which a M. Froment and a Madame Duval figured, and by a balled opera. The wonderful success which Garrick achieved on this first appearance in London is well known to all who have any knowledge of the literature of the time, and the records of those who witnessed it have been often quoted. From beginning to end he carried his audience with him in everything: and, as Geneest quaintly puts it, "his death was followed by the loudest applause."

Henderson appears to have attracted audiences immediately on his arrival in town; but very different indeed from his success, and still more so from the thrilling triumph of Garrick, was the fate of the next great dramatic genius who appeared on the London stage. Garrick had been described in the Goodman's Fields play-bill as a "young gentleman," his name not being published; and, thirty-four years later, in a Drury Lane playbill giving the cast of the Merchant of Venice, the representative of Portia was described as "a young lady," who was no other than Mrs. Siddons. Her first appearance in London was, as our readers need hardly be told, a failure—a complete failure apparently, the audience seeing in her no qualifications for the stage except good looks: and Geneest dismisses her with a curt treatment very different from that which Garrick received at his hands. "The young lady," he says, "was Mrs. Siddons; she was recommended to Garrick by Bate; he had seen her at Cheltenam in various characters, but was most struck with her Rosslind." It is worthy of remark, however, that when Garrick first appeared in London, he was surrounded by insignificant actors, whereas Mrs. Siddons had to sustain comparison with the most finished players of the day. The cast as given by Geneest was—Shylock, King; Antonio, Reddish; Bassanio, Benseley; Gratiano, Dodd; Lorenzo, Vernon; Louncelot, Parsons; Nerissa, Mrs. Davies; Jessica, Miss Jarrattt. Three of these, Benseley, Dodd, and Parsons, were excellent actors, and King was one of the best then in London. Mrs. Siddons, who was only twenty years of age, was perhaps unfortunate in having to sustain a leading character in a play with so strong a caste, for her style formed in country theatres probably seemed extremely crude when compared with that of the well-trained performers who surrounded her. Very contrary to her melancholy failure at first was the result when, seven years later, with all her powers matured by unremitting labour, she again acted at Drury Lane. Her triumph in the play of *Isabella*, rightly called the *Fatal Marriage*, was absolute; and Geneest, who so coldly recorded her first appearance, devotes more than a page to this one, and even takes the trouble to state, in his own inimitable manner, that when she afterwards visited Johnson "he paid her 2 or 3 elegant compliments." The cast of the play on this occasion has frequently been given, but there is no harm in recording it once more. It was as follows:—Biron, Smith; Villeroy, Palmer; Carlos, Farren; Count Beldwin, Packer; Isabell, Mrs. Siddons; Nurse, Mrs. Love. John Kemble first performed in London in the following year; but, in speaking of him, the usually painstaking Geneest is for once at fault, as he does not mention the names of the players who were associated with him in *Hamlet*. They are given, however, by Bosden, who states that "Bentley was the Ghost, Farren the Horatio, Baddely the Polonius, Barrymore the Laertes," and Packer the King. There was a curious incident connected with this first appearance, showing a slightly reprehensible practice on the part of dramatic critics, sometimes indulged in even after the days of Kemble. The actor Parsons, whose name was put down in the playbill for the part of the Gravedigger, was taken ill, and the character was performed by Suett. A critic, however, who had much fault to find with Kemble as Hamlet, gave considerable praise to Parsons as the gravedigger. Garrick was said by his widow, in a conversation with Kean, to have frequently written the criticisms on his own acting, and if this plan was not altogether to be commended, it certainly had the advantage of ensuring the presence of critic at the performance on which he was good enough to pronounce.

Cooke, the next great tragedian who appeared after Kemble, receives but brief record at first from Geneest, who contents himself with giving the cast of the play on the occasion when Cooke—who, twenty years before, had performed once at the Haymarket—first acted at Covent Garden. In a later part of the work, however, a long notice is given of this remarkable actor who, when not drunk, seems to have had a power over his audience almost equal to that of Kean. But geneest does not mention a fact in the career of this tragedian which is worth recording now, as showing that he once sought to carry realism even further than is attempted on the modern stage. Having to play Hamlet, he sharpened his foil with the pleasant intention of really wounding the Laertes of the night; but the representative of the part, not having the true feeling of an artist, marred Cooke's plan by knocking him down at the time when his foil seemed likely to be used; and thus, by mere brute force, a striking innovation on stage practice was prevented. This may remind some readers of the beautiful petition to a French Minister by a dramatic author in whose play an execution was supposed to take place. This ingenious writer earnestly begged that three criminals, then under sentence of death, might be actually executed on the stage on the first three nights of his play. It would make no possible difference, he justly argued, to the criminals, who could have their heads cut off quite as comfortably at the theatre as anywhere else, and would ensure a long run to his piece, as every one would go to see it, even after the great attraction was over. His modest request was not complied with, and perhaps some collectors of literary curiosities may regret the fact; for even the playbill which heralded Garrick's first appearance would be inferior in value to that which announced the author's fond hope that one of the performers would make quite irrevocably his last appearance on any stage.

Of the evening, famous in theatrical annals, when Kean first acted at Drury Lane, Geneest gives but this very short record:—"*Merchant of Venice.* Shylock. Kean from Exeter. 1st app.:—with Apprentice, Dick—Bannister": but a comment far more significant than anything the worthy compiler could say appears in the extracts from the playbills of February 19th and 26th, 1814, Kean having appeared on January 26th. They are as follows:—"19. *Richard III.* No orders will be admitted on the nights of Kean's performance." "26. All persons to whom a free admission has been granted are particularly requested to abstain from the use of it on the nights of Kean's performance. A few pages further on Genest gives a short and somewhat disparaging notice of this wonderful actor, who, it may fairly be supposed, was altogether above the head of the painstaking, but commonplace, historian.

It is hardly to be hoped that any but students of dramatic literature will ever care to turn over his ten volumes filled for the most part with old playbills and with accounts of the plots of long-forgotten plays; but nevertheless a little attention to Genest may be recommended to people who are fond of saying that the drama has sunk very low in our days, and that at some former time, not very definitely stated, it stood far higher and was much more worthy of attention. An examination of many of the plots described by him will probably leave in the minds of those who care to toil through them considerable doubt whether modern authors, even with the most strenuous efforts, are likely to produce anything worse than some of the dramas which he mentioned. It should, of course, be remembered that the plays which delighted former generations must be judged by the average merit shown in them, and must not be spoken of as if they all belonged to the same standard as the few great works which, quite exceptional at the time when they were produced, have survived the mass of dramatic productions, and are still read. If the ordinary plays are examined, much terrible rubbish will be found amongst them. To give many instances would tax the patience of our readers too severely; but one may be taken from the works of a man of considerable reputation in his own time whose name is still remembered. In 1797 the *Castle Spectre* was produced at Drury Lane, Kemble and Mrs. Jordan appearing in it. The success of the play was very great, and it was frequently afterwards acted at other theatres. It is difficult to imagine that anything more utterly bad than this drama has ever been put before an audience, for it could hardly be within the compass of the most zealous writer to do worse than the author of the *Monk* and the *Bravo of Venice* did in this piece. Here, for instance, is a song which occurs in it:—

MOTLEY. Fair Emma hushed her heart's alarms;
CHORUS. Sing Megen—oh! Oh! Megen—Ee!
MOTLEY. She sprang into her Lover's arms.
CHORUS. Sing Megen—oh! Oh! Megen—Ee.
MOTLEY. Unhurt she fell; then swift its way
The boat pursued without delay
While Emma, placed on Edgar's knee,
Sang Megen-oh! Oh! Megen Ee.
CHORUS. Sing Megen—oh! Oh! Megen Ee.

No further specimens of this wonderful work need be given; but the epilogue may be noticed as showing that our forefathers were sometimes pleased by a pertness and bad taste which certainly have not been exceeded in the most brazen of modern burlesques. The play, it should be observed, is brought to a conclusion by the vigorous act of the heroine Angela, who plunges a dagger into the "bosom" of Osmond, the villain of the piece, who had murdered her mother and imprisoned her father. The character of Osmond was acted by Barrymore, and the epilogue, spoken by Mrs. Jordan, begins thus:—

Osmond by this arrived at Charon's ferry,
My honour saved, and dad alive and merry.
Hither I come the public doom to know,
But come not uncompelled—the more's my woe.
E'en now (oh pity, friends, my hard mishap),
My shoulder felt a Bow-Street runner's tap,
Who, while I shook with fear in every limb,
Thus spoke with accent stern and visage grim—
"Mistress!" quoth he, "to me, it given in trust is
To bring you straight before our larned justice,
For know, 'tis said to-night the whole town o'er
You've killed one Osmond alias Barrymore."

Some apology is due for citing such rubbish, but it should be remembered that the *Castle Spectre* was very frequently acted in times when the drama is thought to have flourished greatly. The doggerel we have quoted may have its use, if it shows those who complain of modern plays that, whatever their character may be, they can by no possibility be worse than one at least of those which delighted audiences in former days.

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